

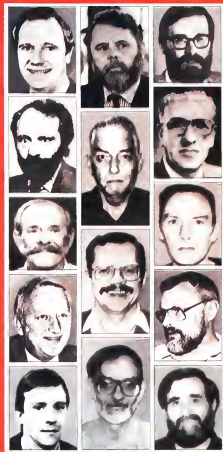
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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE AUGUST 14, 1989 VOL. 102 NO. 33

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## COVER

### HOSTAGES TO TERROR

The shocking images—one of a body rising at the end of a rope, another of a man holding an emotional farewell to his wife as he awaited execution—through the Middle East hostage situation back to the forefront of world consciousness. Israeli authorities defended themselves against charges of perpetuating the crisis by the abduction of Shlomo Avnery. — 20



## BUSINESS

### GETTING THE BEST PRICE

Falmerbridge Ltd. chairman William James and Nicolaus Inc. chairman Alfred Poria work in the same Toronto office tower. Last week, James took the elevator up to Poria's office to tell him that he will thwart his bid for Falmerbridge by selling it separately to U.S.-based Citicorp Inc. for \$2.8 billion. — 34



## SPORTS

### A GAME OF SURVIVAL

Innovations by JoAnne Poiré, the new general manager of the Ottawa Rough Riders, are shaking up the financially troubled Canadian Football League. Its members face an uncertain future—the more so because of a possible crisis by the World League of American Football in 1991. — 41





## LETTERS

### IRREPARABLE DAMAGE

**B**arbara Dodd does irreparable damage to the cause for a rational solution to the problem of abortion ("Abortion on trial," Cover, July 20). Those who seek moderation and compromise for women who face such an agonizing decision will be disappointed in a man of negligible talents by extremists on both sides. The danger is that society will seek to impose harsh measures to atone in some way for a sad young woman who has conceived live children by the age of 21. Parliament has a responsibility to fill the legal vacuum before the situation gets completely out of hand.

Alvin Williams,  
Ottawa

I have three young children. The most important message I hope to avoid in them is that there is no right or wrong. No one has the right to decide them in any way if they do not wish it. So what am I to tell my daughters? Your reply is your own and some may decide to want to use it as a vehicle for having children? We need to call that white slavery.

Leah Gervais,  
Pitts, N.S.

In "Betweenwest victory" (Canada, July 24), the recently pregnant Barbara Dodd is quoted as saying: "My name has been dropped in the wind." But there is no evidence that she and Gregory Murphy disclose publicity. One thing puzzles me: that is, how lawyers and judges can get into the act when there is no law. Money again?

Robert Wood,  
Toronto

Barbara Dodd made her choice to govern and be responsible for her own body when she chose not to use a contraceptive, and once, but not twice.

Chris Street,  
Aurisdale, N.S.

Having read about Barbara Dodd's "A change of heart," Cover, July 21, her case with Gregory Murphy seems a most unusual use of the judicial system. The line "—the film producers from the United States have approached the couple about buying their story" seems up the whole accident B-grade melodrama for a soap opera.

David Seale,  
Toronto

For those of us who feel that abortion is a matter of personal choice, it was disappointing to read that Barbara Dodd was in fact undergoing her third abortion. Most of us feel that one



Dodd: a story for a B-grade melodrama

woman (perhaps) should be enough to encourage women to use birth control. If Dodd feels she can act like a rabbit, someone should explain to her the associated responsibilities. Those two are matters of choice.

Patricia Abrams,  
Mississauga, Ont.

If there was ever a public person who did not deserve to be dignified by an appearance on

your cover, Barbara Dodd is also. It has been suggested that this pathetic, misguided young woman is out for publicity; if there is any truth to that supposition, you certainly gave it to her in quotes. I would prefer that you glorify someone whose lifestyle reflects more positive characteristics.

Richard Jones,  
Tillamook, Ore.

Of all the points brought forth on the subject of abortion, one vital point continues to be ignored: that robe torn as a gift. For if it is right, on some claim, then robbery must be a crime too, for it denies the potential harm and life to another human being.

Richard G. Nibert,  
Memphis, Ala.

There is no such thing as an "innocent body." It is a metaphysical lie. A contradiction in terms. As organisms, all body is one who has been completely severed from the women's body.

O. G. Pumph,  
Toronto

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Editors would like to see original letters and photos. Letters to: Letters to the Editor (McGraw-Hill), 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020-1097. Send SASE.

## PASSAGES

**DEED:** Michael Harrington, 61, leading American democratic socialist and author whose 1962 book, *The Other America: Poverty in the United States*, inspired President Lyndon Johnson's war on poverty; of cancer of the esophagus at his Larchmont, N.Y., home. One of the most affiliated activists in the international socialist-democratic movement for more than 30 years, Harrington—co-chairman of the Democratic Socialists of America since 1982—was a popular lecturer in Canada. He published 35 books, including his 1982 autobiography, *Long-Distance Runner*, and *Socialism: Past and Future*—his memoirs, published last month, for a new society.

**DEED:** John Ogilvie, 52, whose virtuoso piano technique and passionate interpretations of 20th-century scores led music critics to hail him as Britain's best pianist, of leukemia; hospitalized near his London home. Ogilvie earned international acclaim soon after his 1958 debut in London at 21. In 1962, he tied for first place with Vladimir Ashkenazy in the renowned Tchaikovsky competition in Moscow. Ogilvie had to interrupt his career in the 1970s when he suffered from acute schizophrenia, but last year he recorded six complete piano works of Sergei Rachmaninov.

**DEED:** Edgar Kaufmann Jr., 73, internationally respected American architecture historian and author of *Architecture as a Historical Art* (New York City house, Kaufmann's chairmanship of architect Frank Lloyd



Wright led to the construction of Fallingwater, the Kaufmann family home, which many experts consider one of the seminal works of 20th-century architecture. Kaufmann persuaded his business-savvy father to commission Wright to design Fallingwater near Pittsburgh in 1934, and in 1963 the younger Kaufmann transformed Fallingwater into a museum to preserve Wright's work. Kaufmann's last book, *50 Commendations on Frank Lloyd Wright*, is due for full publication.

**REMEMBER:** Alack Tronick, 44, an Alberta's orchestra leader after being charged with impaired driving and refusing a breath test. Tronick, who was stopped in a police trap check, said that he had made "a serious error in judgment" in trying to drive to his hotel from a stag party in Calgary.



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# OPENING NOTES

Kevin Costner upstages a princess, Stevie Cameron tells capital tales, and western Canadians show their wit

## ESPIONAGE ON THE HILL

Stevie Cameron studied Russian and code-breaking for the federal government in 1966, but she says that because she was "too good at it," she switched to journalism. She also set out to investigate the secrets of the very government that had trained her in spy. And now the political reporter for *The Globe and Mail* has decided to portray her years of investigative legwork into a notable book about Ottawa's political life. In *Ottawa Inside Out: Power, Privilege and Scandal*, scheduled to be released in October, Cameron says that she uncovers a national capital rife with blatant expense accounts



Cameron: government secrets

and even bigger egos. She says that she will include revelations about late-night poker games in the Commons, where drinks have leaked whereas and simple hangars in the constituency of the arts involved. Cameron also interviewed Ottawa-based comedian Carol Roser, who told her that several federal politicians—including five former cabinet ministers—have paid her a set fee of \$3,000 for advice on personal appearance, table manners, and even hygiene. Roser also provides her clients with a dress shirt and the shirts they are bound to appear unexpectedly in public. And because Roser's company, Savoir Vivre, is registered with the Ontario ministry of education, her parliamentary clients are legally allowed to pay her out of their publicly funded expense accounts. All in all, equipped full reading—especially in Ottawa.

## Lights, camera, lawsuit

It began as a story about home movie-making. But a videotape made by actor Rob Lowe last July—depicting Lowe and three women, one of whom was 16, engaged in sexual activities—has become a lawsuit to access the United States. And just as suits were reportedly closing, a second episode of the videotape, a sequel named *Afternoon*, starring John Strohfeldt, a Los Angeles-based sex-movie producer, employees at Cable News Network in Atlanta spilled scenes from Lowe's tape with arguments from one of Strohfeldt's former victims. Among the resulting arguments, Strohfeldt's lawyer "Tipton that best"—with a cut to Lowe's sexual extricating. Lowe has returned silent about the affair, but Strohfeldt sought \$7.2 million in damages from over the film and



Lowe: home movies, sexual antics and spilled scenes

violation of privacy, before agreeing last week to settle out of court. A man has to exercise his right to an unbridled reputation.

## CLEVER WITS IN THE WEST

Members must have an intelligence quotient as the top two per cent of the population. *West Menus* Canada has always assumed that so-called "Menues" come from all walks of life. Still, figures released last week indicate that proximity to the Pacific Ocean provides an edge in gaining entry into the elite club. While British Columbia and Alberta may most likely to have joined *Menues*, Canada's four Atlantic provinces had the fewest members per capita, with New Brunswick leading last. But perhaps regional disparities are just a state of mind.

## Environmental turnaround

Since the giant tanker *Exxon Valdez* ran aground last March 24, officials at oil giant Exxon Corp. have made strenuous efforts to cleanse the nearly 1,600 km of Alaskan coastline scathed by the spill. And even as the damaged ship was towed into port at San Diego last week, Exxon officials in Alaska were distributing 1,000 bottles of *Profish* *Susacina* for *Susacina* *Skins* to protect a 3,000-member cleanup crew. Indeed, the lotion itself appeared to testify to Exxon's newfound commitment to environmentally friendly practices. *Profish's* label declares the product not only water-proof but "not free."



Sutherland (left), Borens, a far-flung cast and a symphony on holiday

## PROBLEMS WITH AN EPIC TALE

It is an epic tale about a doctor from Greenvale, Ont., who travelled to China in 1947 to treat soldiers wounded in the fighting against a Japanese invasion. But making a movie of the life of Norman Bethune has been a monumental undertaking to staff *Defiance: The Making of a Hero*, which stars Canadian Donald Sutherland, was originally scheduled for release in May, 1998. And problems continue to trouble the production. According to *Defiance's* Vancouver-based director, Philip Borens, mounting up a far-flung

cast—with actors from Canada, England, France, Spain and China—delayed last fall. But the soundtrack and early this month. And French composer Philippe Sirely recently completed the musical score, just as the British orchestra, that will record the music, broke for its annual month-long summer holiday. As a result, the movie will not be released until October—late like the *Toronto* and *Montreal* film festivals. Casting *Defiance* the movie, appears to have appeared an epic story all its own.

## THE BOTTOM LINE FOR CANADIAN GOLF

Many Canadian golf fans expressed dismay last month when the PGA Tour announced that it would move the 1999 Canadian Open from its prime television time slot in July to a less visible one in September. PGA Tour officials said that the move would allow players to practice for the British Open, set to take place one week after the original Canadian date. But tournament builders have given Macdonald a different reason for the move: the risk, which would have centred the event in the United States, had descended that the Open's sponsor, Montreal-based du Maurier Ltd., buy \$1 million in commercials. And because du Maurier does not sell its products widely in the United States—and cannot advertise on television—it refused to meet the network's condition. Green is the color of golf.



## Jitters in the Orient

It was the last piece of prime, undeveloped land in Hong Kong's crowded business district. But last week, a 10,000-square-foot lot in the city's downtown core sold for about \$1.5 billion, its estimated value while holding opened last May 26. The amount, according to financial and real estate analysts, uncertainty over the future of the colony, which returns to the control of China in 1997. Investor concern is caused dramatically after the passage of members of China's pro-democracy movement in June 4. Indeed, despite intense bidding by five major Hong Kong developers—including Li Ka-shing, whose Canadian holdings include the former Expo-86 lands on Vancouver's waterfront—The Great Eagle Co. Ltd., a property developer, secured the lot for only \$497 million. That represented a good deal—but a risky venture—in an increasingly uncertain investment future.

Hong Kong business district: uncertainty

## Uncommon appeal

Her radiant smile and royal bearing make *Shen*, Princess of Wales, a popular cover subject of magazines and tab-



Shen: upstaged

loids. But the princess appears to have been upstaged recently by Hollywood heartthrob Kevin Costner. When Costner graced New York City-based *Vanity Fair* magazine last May, sales of the glossy monthly jumped to 708,000—14,000 more copies than its 1998 best-selling issue, whose cover featured *Shen*. Some fans have the common touch.

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## AN AMERICAN VIEW



# Jesse Helms on the meaning of art

BY FRED BRUNING

Contemporary art often can be as perplexing as the taxes that produce it. If society brings forth crackle-dotted fabrics, AIDS, warning, push-pop, Mafu murder, child prostitution, racist rap, racial violence, junk food and alienated beachside bars, artists may not content themselves with trivial metaphors and watercolor renderings of symphonic bouquins.

Art obligated to provide some fine piece, although one can be forgiven if he does not quite make sense of all that is hanging on museum walls or shown in the local sculpture garden. In one such New York City gallery, there is a huge pile of rusted steel that looks a great deal like the skeletons of a train wreck, but to the artist, and those who appreciate his intent, the assemblage may speak some essential truth, even if it is nothing more than to make certain your life situation is as wretched before boarding the next Atlantic express.

Realists may say he is the profane of abstraction and grotesquerie levied by certain sculptors, painters and photographers, but let us not be fooled into thinking that these works represent a threat to domestic peace or the national morality. In other words, we do not need to be saved from the artist, unless we believe it true that we need to be saved from ourselves. Spain, as, instead the yehels and yehels who consider it their solemn duty to attend the public fairs what they, the yehels, consider disturbing. Most specifically, since as this, against the most, horriblest Jesse Helms, Republican senator from North Carolina, defender of jeweling community values, writer of good taxes, attacking America and art alike extravagance.

Recently, Senator Helms, bromeliad best known for his 19th-century news on social problems and civil liberties, was fit to propose a measure that would bar the federally funded National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) from presenting material deemed "obscene or indecent."

"Lord have mercy, Jesus, I'm not believing this,"

Many Americans would likewise petition the heavens upon confronting such wretched subject matter. It would not occur to most of us, after all, to seek pain and, hence, pleasure, by prying steeper taboos on some select selection of the same sex. Perhaps even fewer

*'If someone wants to write ugly nasty things on the men's room wall, the taxpayers do not provide the crayons'*

real." Was does the dosing, of course, and by what standard, is a matter for another time. The point is that Helms, pursuing a clear and present danger, plunged headlong into the breach and — what do you know? — the United States Senate followed.

Helms was extremely open letting that government agency had been used to support exhibitions of two wretched photographs, Andrea Sereno and Robert Mapplethorpe. Sereno, listed as a "voyeurist" practitioner in the latest *Who's Who of America* Art, coordinated, among other things, a part of a plastic crucifix sculpted in what the artist claimed was a part of his own crime. Mapplethorpe, now deceased, trained his attention on the world of male homosexuality, and, in part, on the subterranean lifestyle of some gay teens. As Jesse Helms revealed his wife criticizing after she looked at a Mapplethorpe catalogue, "Lord have mercy, Jesus, I'm not believing this."

Many Americans would likewise petition the heavens upon confronting such wretched subject matter. It would not occur to most of us, after all, to seek pain and, hence, pleasure, by prying steeper taboos on some select selection of the same sex. Perhaps even fewer

of us have been tempted to collect our own drainage and make the boldest symbol on Christendom. Nor, to be sure, can we fail to anticipate Mrs. Helms's dismay if the supposed sinner Mapplethorpe were killed. As in *Polyester* Set. Revealed here, from chest to knee, is a slender nude striding in a three-piece polyester suit. Apparently, however, the poor man had to dress hurriedly, because his upper is quite comically out of the supposed compartment of his suit. As for the artist, Oh, yes, he is black, too. Lord, have mercy.

Helms makes a point of saying that if people want to engage in this sort of mischief and call it art, that is their perfect right. But, he insists, "No artist has a pre-emptive claim on the tax dollars of the American people to put forward such trash." He does not withhold hands in an act of censorship, but a reaffirmation of common sense. Referring to one of the disputed works, the senator blurted out: "I don't even acknowledge the fellow who did it was an artist. I think he was a pig."

What Helms concludes is that it makes little difference what he thinks. Congress is no more prepared to determine what is art than artists are prepared to revise the income tax law — although it must be said to that score that Sereno and Mapplethorpe could have done much less successful job than the professionals on Capitol Hill. The language employed by Helms in his pre-assembly discourse is so broad as to encompass everything from a *Playboy* cartoon to Mapplethorpe's statue of David. "It's hard to think of any work except flowers or still lifes which isn't offensive under its terms," and Robert Duck, director of the Brooklyn Museum in New York.

Unless the Helms statute is overruled further along in the legislative process, two art groups that exhibited the disputed photographs will be denied government assistance for five years and \$500,000 will be shifted from support of visual arts to less problematic local projects and folk activities. In addition, the move by Helms signals an earlier decision by the House of Representatives to shut down the new program by \$50,000 — presumably the amount represented by the cost of choosing the works of Sereno and Mapplethorpe.

When elected representatives feel called upon to negotiate standards for artists, these conditions are invited by members of the people. The Helms statute, here, enough to want to stay away. Helms has been underlined to defend what is "obscene or indecent," we may suggest to these that, as Americans, we can do so quite adequately for ourselves. "Toll-free governments decide what art and what ideas are acceptable," said John Reardon, president of New York University. "Governments of free people don't."

Overcome by righteousness, Jesse Helms says he will not relent. "If someone wants to write ugly nasty things on the men's room wall, the taxpayers do not provide the crayons," he proclaims. Let the jurisdiction from North Carolina be reminded, however, that if a senator chooses to go against things on a piece of legislation, the taxpayers may prefer to no longer supply his crayons, either.



# THE FINAL APPEAL

## CHANTAL DAIGLE'S MONTH-LONG FIGHT FOR AN ABORTION GOES BEFORE THE HIGHEST COURT IN THE COUNTRY

**I**t was a melodramatic tactic, even by the standards of the intensely emotional debate in Ottawa on Aug. 1, while the Supreme Court of Canada sat in an extraordinary session to determine whether it would hear Chantal Daigle's appeal of a Quebec court decision that prevented her from having an abortion, granted outside the court staged a mock baby shower for Daigle. While onlookers flew overhead trailing a banner that read "Gorda tan enfant—keep your baby," demonstrators collected gifts, including plush toys, dresses and a playpen. The tactics outraged Daigle's supporters. Ned Holm, director of the Canadian Alliance for Women's Rights Action League, "only confirms the frustration of those groups. It is despicable." But anti-abortion campaigners, who felt that they left the realm of public opinion swinging their war, greeted the strategy their critics in the weeks ahead.

Inside the Supreme Court building, six justices deliberated for just 37 minutes before agreeing to attempt their summer recess to hear Daigle's appeal on Aug. 8. The hearing represented the climax of a heated month-long legal battle: both an injunction sought by Daigle's boyfriend that prevented her from having an abortion, and a decision by the Quebec Court of Appeal on July 26 that, in a three-to-two decision, upheld a lower-court injunction—granted by Judge Guy Tremblay, 25, Daigle's ex-boyfriend. The Quebec court ruled that the legal rights of both Daigle's fetus and the fetus could be considered.

Immediately following the Supreme Court's

decision to hear the case, federal Justice Minister and government House Leader Douglas Lewis announced that the government would apply to intervene in the appeal hearing. In a legal discussion, known as a *curiam*, that it filed with the court last week, Ottawa argued that only the federal government has the right to prohibit a *curiam*. That surprised many observers because the Conservative government has not replaced the former abortion legislation that the Supreme Court struck down in January, 1988. Said Margaret Phair, a vice-president of the Campaign Life Coalition, which wants a tough law banning abortions: "I am amazed to see that the government has found its tongue after 18 months of incoherence." In the end, the court granted intervenor status to the federal government and seven other parties, including lobby groups on both sides of the debate and the Quebec government.

The federal government's intervention is the case indicated that the Conservatives do not, after all, want provincial governments to have the power to prohibit abortions. Just that month, Lewis openly speculated that the process might be best suited to deal with the issue, which has plagued the Tories for the past 14 months because of deep divisions within their own ranks. But the Daigle case—and the celebrated Barbara Douc case in Ontario, in which a similar injunction was granted by a lower court and then overturned by the province's Supreme Court—have shown that, in the absence of a federal law, provincial courts will provide a variety of interpretations of the law.

By the time the court announced its decision, it was in its 32nd week of the pregnancy—full term is roughly 40 weeks. That means that she can no longer easily have the abortion in Canada, where doctors will perform the procedure after the 28th week of pregnancy only if the mother's health is threatened or if the fetus is abnormal. And the court would have to

decide, to try to reach a consensus on what kind of legislation should be introduced in Parliament. Among those involved are Senator Lorne Murray, government leader in the upper chamber, and Status of Women Minister Barbara McDougall. One adviser to the Prime Minister told Maclean's: "The one thing they are trying to do is keep abortion in the criminal code—not because they want it to be a crime, but because they want it to remain within federal jurisdiction." But the Supreme Court declared the previous law—which limited access to abortion—to be a violation of the rights of women guaranteed under the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. As a result, most legal experts, including the respected Law Reform Commission of Canada, agreed that any new legislation would have to allow for abortion in the early stages of pregnancy.

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Daigle in seclusion

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Protesters at the Supreme Court intervention by the federal government

quickly to lift the injunction of Daigle is to be able to have an abortion in the United States, where the procedure is available up to 24 weeks. The advanced state of Daigle's pregnancy worries even some who favor abortion as an option. Said Judy Beck of the National Action Committee on the Status of Women: "No woman would choose to have an abortion this late, and I personally am uncomfortable with it in a number of ways." But she added that, because Daigle's case has been filed in the courts, she should still be permitted to have an abortion.

As well, aborting a 24-week-old fetus is much more complicated than performing an abortion in the first three months of pregnancy. Dr. Gilberto Higuera, 54, of the Malvern Gynecological Clinic in Detroit, Mich., performs two or three late-term abortions on Canadian women every week. Higuera, who heard reports of Daigle's case, offered to waive his normal \$1,425 fee and perform the abortion if she was his appeal. "Your society is about 15 years behind ours on this question," said Higuera. According to Higuera, aborting a 24-week-old fetus carries the same risks as going through full-term labor and delivery.

The process begins with the suction of a firm of dried seaweed, called lemons, into the uterus. The lemons are left inside the patient overnight to contract and expand, leaving the cervix partially dilated. The patient is then given ultrasonic waves of the homop-

lition to induce labor—which lasts four to five hours—and to complete the dilation. During that time the patient is heavily sedated, and when delivery is about to begin she receives a general anesthetic. The fetus dies sometime during labor from asphyxiation due to the reduced oxygen supply brought on by the sedation and the asphyxiation, said Higuera.

Daigle's sister, Marguerite Groulx, 38, said that Daigle intends to have the baby if the earlier separation is upheld. "Chantal is not the sort of person who would disobey the law," said Groulx. "She says she will have the baby and she will keep it if she has to." But Daniel Malard, Daigle's lawyer, and his client are still optimistic that the court will rule in her favor. Said Malard: "She simply cannot believe that justice will not be served. How many women can imagine not being allowed to have an abortion—just because the state says so, but because your embryonic says so?"

For his part, Tremblay was back at his job as a technician in the service department of a Montreal car dealership last week. He has said that he will not seek custody of the child if Daigle gives birth. But Tremblay was not answering questions about the case last week. Still, he made it clear that he planned to be in Ottawa this week—to hear the crucial next installment of a personal crusade that has taken on national dimensions.

LISA VAN BUREN in Ottawa

### PETERSON CLEANS HOUSE

Ottawa Premier David Peterson purged his cabinet of ministers tainted by the so-called Peterson Starr scandal. He dropped eight ministers, five of whom have been linked to Starr, a former Liberal party head whose activities will be the subject of a judicial inquiry next month. Among those dismissed: beleaguered housing minister Clarence Hoyle, former president of the Mutual Action Committee on the Status of Women.

### CONFUSION ON THE SEAS

British Columbia's striking fishermen returned to work last week, with another protest, and all of the jobs were unable to collect millions of dollars worth of salmon.

### CLEARED OF WHOMSDOING

Senators on Justice Minister Bob Andrus said that no charges would be laid in connection with Guy Tipton, Translink Systems, Inc., a Regina-based computer translation firm founded by Quebec minister Guy Montpetit with a \$4-million grant from the province. An RCMP investigation into allegations that Montpetit had misappropriated public funds and misled senior Saskatchewan Conservatives concluded that there was no basis for charges.

### NEW OUBREAKS OF FIRES

While most of the 23,000 fires from fire-insured parts of Manitoba returned to their homes, firefighters in British Columbia battled 404 forest fires, covering 44,000 acres.

### THE AIDS TOLL

The number of AIDS cases reported in Canada has reached 1,853—and 1,838 resulting in death. But federal statistics showed that in a year ending 18 months ago, the number of reported cases is double, compared with 18 months five years ago.

### SETTING CHRISTMAS'S ADE

A severely disabled young woman who was found abandoned in St. John's, Nfld., on July 7, is coming home in 1990, aged 15, as the originally said Newfoundland authorities. A federal newspaper had concluded that the woman, known only as Christina, was at least 18.

### MAJORITY LOBBY FOR VISA

Mayors from several cities including Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa led a coalition of Liberal and holding cross-party hearings in the federal government's proposed Visa Act, which says that any law in force across could have serious economic repercussions in their cities.

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CANADA

## Testing the waters

*Liberal hopefuls assess their chances*

Without hands, balloons or a theme song, the race has few of the bomb-trappings of a modern political leadership campaign. But, as former Quebec Liberal cabinet minister Clifford Lincoln travels between meetings with local Liberals in the four Atlantic provinces this summer, his three-week tour is a vivid reminder that, although no major candidates have stepped forward to officially declare their intention, the race to succeed John Turner as leader of the federal Liberal party is under way. Travelling with

teal MP and former businessman Paul Martin Jr. (he took the leadership role well more than 30 months ago), other hopefuls, from MP Sheila Copps and Lloyd Axworthy to former Liberal cabinet minister Patricia Finn and Don-ald Johnston, are measuring their chances of overtaking him. Some of them said privately that Martin's candidacy so far to demonstrate clearly that he has the acumen to lead. Clinton has encouraged them to consider entering the race. And Ontario Premier David Peterson, who is touted by some Liber-



Axworthy (left), Martin measuring the possibility of overtaking Clinton

four sides in a 32-foot motor home (financed by \$100,000 in contributions from political sympathizers), Lincoln is trying to gauge whether he could attract support from Liberals to contest the leadership. And, last week, in Carter Brook, N.B., Lincoln, 60, said that he had been encouraged by the response of Liberal party members. "Had the trip been a success, Clinton, I would have to be a realist and call it quits," he said. "But people here were extremely receptive." Now, Lincoln argues—mostly young Liberals from Quebec and Ontario—are stepping a mile far from to meet Liberals from Ontario to the British Columbia coast.

Lincoln is little known outside his home province of Quebec—and his candidacy would scarcely be a long shot. A succession of polls has demonstrated that Jean Chrétien remains by far the most popular potential candidate. The latest one, done in May by Gallup Canada Inc., gave Chrétien 43 per cent of Canadian support, compared with nine per cent for Mar-

tin as a possible candidate—and who received eight per cent support in the May Gallup poll—is preoccupied with a political scandal in his government.

For his part, Clinton has maintained his strategy of keeping a low profile. And with Parliament in recess for the summer, the desired political spotlight has drawn most of the leadership activity underground. In some camps, such as that of Hamilton MP Copps, advisers are sketching out ways of running a campaign on a limited budget. Other potential candidates are trying to shore up names and weaknesses. Managing Mr. Axworthy spent two weeks in Quebec City in July trying to improve his French-language skills, while a committee of supporters tried to raise money for him in the leadership.

Pinpointing remains a major obstacle for many candidates. During the 1984 Liberal leadership campaign, Turner and Clinton both spent the \$1.5 million electioneering tour. Now, many potential candidates will clearly find it difficult to

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# "She was Law Review. And she drinks Johnnie Walker."



Good taste is always an asset.



size water tanking. In the case of Aarseth, his identification with opposition to the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement—in the Liberal international trade critic, he was the architect of the party's anti-free-trade policy—will make it difficult for him to ease away from business leaders. And many donors who in the past have been generous to Liberal candidates, such as Winnipeg businessman David Sneyd, Aarseth, have so far been reluctant to endorse any national leadership campaign. As a result, part of Aarseth's leadership strategy will be to convince the campaign spending of Charest and Martin, which is expected to be heavy. But Aarseth has previously vowed that, if his campaign fails to catch fire, he will drop out of the race rather than incur extensive personal debts.

Last month, Aarseth's supporters tried unsuccessfully to bridge their gap with the business community by seeking an endorsement from Jean-Pierre Johnston, a Montreal lawyer, reported Aarseth's overtures. And friends said that the former minister, who ran third behind Turner and Charest in the 1994 leadership race, is himself considering running again.

Meanwhile, Martin, who was elected to Parliament for the first time last November, has used the summer lull to mount a grassroots campaign across the country, speaking to groups of between 25 and 100 Liberals, mostly in private homes. Admitting acknowledgment that his political career did not have a particularly promising start, "I attribute many of his problems to his inexperience in dealing with the media, which in February played up his comments—contradicting the party line—that the Meech Lake constitutional accord could be altered and then free trade would not necessarily harm Canada. 'After that, there was some slippage in Paul's support,'" said one Martin backer in Western Canada. "But since then, he has washed his butt off going into the campaign rooms of the country to show people that, even if he is not perfect, he is a decent guy."

Indeed, Martin has determinedly set out to build a network of supporters from the Liberal party's increasingly powerful provincial political organizations. And his campaign advisers are slowly winning political trust, which is in line with Martin's theme of bringing "new ideas" to the party. Among them, a desire for the rest of Canada to match Quebec's economic nationalism, under which public capital is used to develop homegrown companies.

Still, the Martin and Charest camps have both privately expressed concerns at the emergence of a third Quebec-based candidate. And, last week, associates said that Fox, a Montreal communications lawyer and president of the Quebec wing of the federal Liberal party, was reconsidering his earlier decision

not to seek the leadership. Until last month, Fox was hoping that Prime Minister Brian Mulroney would appoint him chairman of the Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission, a post that on June 23 went to Ottawa Citizen editor Keith Spence. But Fox's most difficult political obstacle may be the lingering memories of his resignation from Pierre Trudeau's cabinet in 1979, when he refused to sign another deal's name to a lawsuit identifying him, snatching a friend to have an abortion.

Meanwhile, despite rumblings of discontent from some activists who are eager to get the

campaign under way, Charest followed the advice of his closest advisers and took a month off to rest, read and play golf on the course he owns in Grand Nègre, Que. "It's difficult to sustain momentum in a yearlong race," said one Charest confidant. "You will not see any major speeches from Jean in the next few months. But he will still be in the front, meeting Liberals and hearing up on the local news." With his gapping lead in the polls, Charest was in a position to fore a leadership race into a waiting game.

BRUCE WALLACE in Ottawa

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# Down but not out

*'This guy will be back in cabinet'*

**L**ike many small-town lawyers, Bernard Valcourt spent his hours of time in court defending clients against charges of drinking and driving. Valcourt fought 45 impaired-driving cases in Edmundston, N.B. (population 12,700)—and won 37 of them—before winning a seat in the House of Commons in the 1984 election. But, last week, Valcourt himself faced charges of driving while impaired—and, in the end, he decided not to fight. The charges reached their seventh-year mark on July 4.

Maloney's. And although he was not in the first tier of cabinet ministers, he landed solidly on the second rung in January when Maloney placed him as key cabinet consultant that would federal spending and set government priorities. But Valcourt's resignation was felt most in the Maritimes, and especially by his fellow Acadians. Said Michel Doucet, president of the Society of Acadians of New Brunswick: "We are losing a very important man in Ottawa. Valcourt knew the problems of French-



Valcourt, resigning as minister, after crashing his motorcycle while impaired

when Valcourt calls his 1,100 in Yarmouk bridge. Many motorcycle through a wooded lower near Edmundston, breaking his nose, both cheekbones and bones in his forehead. Later, blood tests showed that his blood alcohol level was roughly twice the legal limit at the time of the accident. On Aug. 2, Valcourt pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a \$600 fine and surrender his driver's license for six months. The same day, he resigned as minister of consumer and corporate affairs. "What I did that night was wrong," Valcourt wrote in a statement. "I accept full responsibility for my actions."

That action dented one of the most promising political careers in Ottawa. The popular and energetic 37-year-old Acadia member was an acknowledged favorite of Prime Minister Brian

Plouffe outside Quebec. "Still, if the dynamic New Brunswicker recovers well, he may not be sidelined long. A senior adviser to Maloney told *Maclean's* "Valcourt made a mistake, and he is paying for it. But those of us who know the Prime Minister know that this guy will be back in cabinet."

Shortly after from a Quebec City hospital on July 18, Valcourt has missed at his apartment in St-Basile, near Edmundston. There at his kitchen table, he wrote his letter of resignation by hand. A former federal minister told *Maclean's* that Valcourt, whose jaw is wired shut and will likely remain that way for several more weeks, spends much of his time sleeping. He still suffers severe headaches and some stress, but just as has lost more than 20 lb on a liquid diet. But the note said that Valcourt's

main concern is that he may lose some of his rights. A Valcourt confidant said that doctors had advised Valcourt that there was a 95-per-cent chance that he would permanently lose sight in his right eye.

For the Conservatives, Valcourt's departure will weaken the party's presence in a region where they suffered major setbacks in last year's federal election. Valcourt would likely have been the party's future political chief in the Maritimes, where the ranking Tory, Public Works Minister Elmer Mackay, has talked of retirement. By contrast, some federal Conservatives have said that New Brunswick's other cabinet representative, Veterans Affairs Minister Gerald McNamee, had proved a disappointment during his first term.

As a junior cabinet minister during his first term, Valcourt earned Maloney's respect and gratitude for his impassioned support of government policies, especially on voting French-English questions. In February, 1988, he cut short a trip to New York City to return to Ottawa for a crucial showdown between the party establishment and right-wing Tories over a bill amending the Official Languages Act. Valcourt, a fiery orator, delivered a stirring defence of the bill, which extended bilingual services. He was also a tireless defender of Maloney's controversial *Meech Lake* constitutional accord. And, shortly after taking over the consumer and corporate affairs portfolio last January, Valcourt deftly handled a flurry of major corporate mergers and takeovers.

Overall, Valcourt had built an enviable reputation for having shrewd political instincts. A few days before the 1988 election campaign began, he wrote to colleagues in Ottawa warning that his constituents expected the race to be a single-issue contest centered on the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement, and that the party must address the issue head-on or risk defeat. At the time, party strategists had favoured a broad-based campaign that emphasized economic prosperity with little reference to free trade. But, after the Liberals succeeded in turning the election into a fight over free trade, the Tories had to shift their strategy quickly and mount an aggressive defence of the trade agreement. According to Tory organizer Harry Scar, Maloney promoted Valcourt to key cabinet positions in the past because of his respect for the Acadia's political insights.

Still, Valcourt's return to the cabinet is clearly not assured. One Maloney aide acknowledged that the long-term effects of Valcourt's injuries could prove to be a stumbling block for the former minister. But Doucet said that if Valcourt fails to bounce back, it will not be for lack of trying. "I'm certain that he won't stop fighting," Doucet said. "We will be back in cabinet soon." For his part, Valcourt wrote in his statement that his accident was a mistake that "I will bear and live with physically long after the attention of the media and others has died away." Clearly, Valcourt now faces his toughest struggle ever.

MARK CLARK with EUGENE WEISS in  
Montreal, P.Q.

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Clashes in Warsaw: searching for ways to impose painful economic measures without sparking a social explosion

## WORLD

# CRISIS IN POLAND

It was a bitter pill to swallow: When Poles went shopping on Aug. 3, they found that food prices had soared by up to 3,600 per cent overnight, driving the price of a kilogram of beef to \$6.48 from 85 cents in one store in the southern city of Kraków. In one bold stroke, the government had removed food price controls in hopes that free market forces would boost production and put pressure on Poland's chronically bare store shelves. But the level of that policy fell squarely on the shoulders of Polish workers last week, and they were clearly angry. Across Poland, people called strikes and strike alerts to demand higher wages. In the midst of the upsurge, the Sejm, or lower house of Parliament, elected leftist interior minister Gen. Czesław Kiszczak to prime minister's—led only after the Communist leadership managed to quell a revolt among its own ranks. Kiszczak, a 63-year-old career army officer, conceded that he was not being an economist was a drawback at a time when Poland faces dire economic problems. "The situation is worsening," he acknowledged, but the market has broken down, inflation is galloping, security is worried about future

## THE REMOVAL OF PRICE CONTROLS ON FOOD ANGRS POLISH WORKERS AND RAISES THE THREAT OF STRIKES

conditions," Kiszczak said in a speech just before he was elected on Aug. 8. "In the situation, any candidacy as prime minister is a certain jeopardy."

The opposition Solidarity movement, which limited the ruling Communists when it won 35 per cent of the 466 seats in the Sejm and 99 of the 101 seats in the Senate in May 7 elections, agreed. And Solidarity leaders urged deputies to reject Kiszczak, who, as interior minister, was responsible for implementing

martial law in the early 1980s. Although Kiszczak was the grudging support of many Solidarity leaders over the past year for his role in negotiating domestic reforms, they did not want a member of the Communist party to serve as prime minister in the same administration as President Wojciech Jaruzelski. No personal rebellions within the protest political alliances, nonetheless by one party, are capable of solving the country's problems," said Solidarity parliamentary leader Romanów Gonska. When the Sejm convened on July 31, it appeared that 13 Communist deputies and 60 deputies from the Proseut Party—traditional Communist allies—would also vote against Kiszczak. Indeed, Proseut Party deputies even proposed forming a coalition government with Solidarity. That Communist leaders held a crisis meeting last night July 31, where they stood to dissolve parliament and to throw rebel deputies out of the party in the next election. They finally managed to rally enough support to elect Kiszczak by a vote of 275 to 173.

Although Solidarity lost that battle, it became clear last week that the union would continue to influence the Sejm's future

Proseut and Communist party deputies joined forces with Solidarity last week to pass two other resolutions that could deeply undermine the government. On July 31, even before Kiszczak was elected, the Sejm voted 266 to 169 to establish an unprecedented Interparliamentary Congress that will consider impacting the ongoing government—led by former prime minister Mieczysław Rakowski—over an economic crisis. During Rakowski's 10-month tenure, Poland's industrial output fell and the country was forced to accept emergency food donations from the European Community. He is now Communist party leader. The agency could report to the state tribunal, a judicial body that can punish wrongful conduct by government officials, but has never been activated.

Then, on Aug. 2, the Sejm voted to act up a commission to examine charges that police committed deadly shootings under martial law.

There, on Aug. 2, the Sejm voted to act up a commission to examine charges that police committed deadly shootings under martial law.

add to state agencies—well beyond production. But Solidarity and the official Communist-led trade union movement have combined the move, saying that it was in principle and that a government compensation plan to pay 58 per cent of the cost of living increases was insufficient. Such unions supported strike actions at several industrial complexes last week. Even some Communist party officials opposed the plan, saying that it will plunge 66 per cent of Poland's 38 million inhabitants below the poverty line.

The day before the price freeze was lifted, people pushed and argued as they tried to get into stores in a wave of last-minute panic buying. By Aug. 1, when the prices soared, there was little bread, salt, cheese, butter or sugar in Warsaw stores. And the Communist state that remained, prices rose widely in one store in Warsaw, because beef that cost 85 cents a kilogram on July 30, was selling for \$4.33 a kilogram the next day—while in Kraków, it cost \$5.48. And 200 g of butter that couldn't be found in one store in the northern city of Gdansk for 35 cents, cost 94 cents just a few blocks away. An average monthly wage is \$150.

"When I get a \$32,000 [July] pension, I will have to do it all—300,000," complained one elderly woman, questioning for a second time in Warsaw. "I worked for 36 years. How can I live now?" she said, before breaking into tears. Another woman said that the new government will not do any better. "Nothing will improve, there will only be more disorder," she said. "I cannot even think what the new government will do. It is not what I will be doing."

Kiszczak's first job will be to form a new government. He will report to immediately after his election that he would consult with Solidarity. "It will seriously state to them about staying the government in a great condition," he said. The Solidarity is unlikely to agree. In negotiations with President Jaruzelski over the past few weeks, Walesa had said that the union wanted to force a government on its own, not at all. And joining a coalition at this time may not serve Solidarity's political interests, since the union would certainly have some public respect over the short-term effects of the government's emergency plan. If the union remains outside government, however, it is crucial to be a threat to Kiszczak's role. While not the final composition of his cabinet, it is clear that the prime minister will have to find a way to work with the opposition if he is going to improve Poland's economic conditions without sparking a social explosion.

MARY WEMETT with correspondent inputs

## World Notes

### LUCAS REJECTED

In a major setback for President George Bush, the Senate Judiciary Committee rejected the nomination of black attorney William Lucas as head of the justice department's civil rights division. Seniors of the right Democratic to the committee voted against Lucas, saying that he lacked legal experience. The Bush administration accused them of political partisanship.

### ARMED MISCONDUCT

A U.S. federal jury ruled that world war was conducted by the crew of Korean Air Lines Flight 007 resulted in it being in Soviet airspace on Sept. 1, 1983—what it was shot down by Soviet jet fighters—killing all 269 aboard. Lawyers for the families of those killed had argued that the crew knew the plane was off course shortly after takeoff and would be shot down. A spokesman for the airline said it will appeal the ruling.

### CHINESE DISSENTS

China's third top leaders stepped up their attacks on the Communist government party leader Zhao Ziyang, fiercely linking him to disastrous anti-Confucius, Maoist, and the Japanese news agency Jiji Press reported that senior leader Deng Xiaoping, 84, was gravely ill with prostate cancer.

### BLAMING THE POLICE

A British inquiry into that country's worst soccer stadium disaster—where 96 Liverpool fans were crushed to death as crowds surged into the Hillsborough stadium in April, 1989—concluded that "the failure of police control" was the main cause. The inquiry also found that the police were quite angry and taking proceedings at the stadium.

### DEFIANCE CAMPAIN

A coalition of South African anti-apartheid groups, the National Students Movement, launched a defiance campaign to protest the exclusion of blacks from national elections—on which white, Indian and mixed-race voters can vote throughout a five-week period ending on Sept. 6. As part of the campaign, 250 white blacks protested themselves at 20 white hospitals.

### KEY COLLAPSE

Eleven people died when a parapet of the central post office in the Ukrainian capital of Kiev collapsed, falling from a level above the ground. The Communist party leadership had been ordered to ensure the safety of the building but authorities had delayed repairs.

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# HOSTAGES IN TERROR

## THE MIDDLE EAST HOSTAGE CRISIS CONTINUES TO HAUNT AND DEFY WORLD LEADERS

**T**hey were the shocking images of a deadly game. In one, the body, claimed to be that of a U.S. man, was not coherent. Instead slowly at the end of the rope from which he had been hanged. In the other, an American university administrator laid an emotional secret to his wife as he waited execution. The two videotaped sequences last week brought the Middle East hostage situation back to the forefront of world consciousness—and put the leaders of three nations on the spot. While President George Bush grappled with the first major crisis of his presidency, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin decided himself against charges of provoking the crisis by ordering the abduction of a fire-breathed Moslem cleric. And Iran's new president Akbar Hashem Rafsanjari sought to reverse his image as heir to the hard-line Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini with the need to improve relations with the West by pressuring the execution of Western hostages. At work is each diplomatic effort to contain the crisis appeared to be succeeding, as the captives of Joseph Chingiz, the U.S. citizen under immediate sentence of death, announced the "terms" of his execution.

**Outrage:** But it had been a week of great danger. Neither Chingiz personally nor the fragile peace of the Middle East. All week long, as the drama unfolded, much—perhaps all—had depended on the fate of Chingiz, the 36-year-old former acting consul-general of the American University of Beirut, who was kidnapped in September, 1986, by a group calling itself the Revolutionary Justice Organization



Body said to be Chingiz's; horror and revolution

Earlier in the week, another pro-Iranian Lebanese terrorist group had released a videotape purporting to show the execution of U.S. marine Lt.-Col. William Higgins. That supposed videotape convinced Americans, and U.S. administration sources wanted privacy that if the terrorists carried out their threat to ex-

ecute Chingiz as well. But would that lead to a negotiated with a military strike. According to a detailed report in *The New York Times*, that strike would have taken the form of a bombing attack from aircraft carriers on terrorist targets, including the Lebanese town of Baalbek, a stronghold of Hezbollah, the umbrella movement to which the Revolutionary Justice Organization and other pro-Iranian terrorist groups belong (page 22).

**Suspense:** It was not immediately clear whether diplomatic initiatives or the threat of military intervention—unsaid, but strongly implied—eventually persuaded Chingiz's captors to put his threatened execution on indefinite hold. In Chingiz's home town of Sumner, Va., family members and friends expressed at his expense after days of suspense during which his execution deadline had been twice extended (page 24). For its part, the Israeli government held to a firm line throughout the week. Calling a U.S. public-opinion poll—both of the apparent execution of Higgins should be followed by Chingiz's death, the Israeli leadership insisted that it was justified in kidnapping the radical Shiite leader, Sheikh Abdel Karim Obaid, thus triggering the latest hostage crisis. The Israelis said they would free Obaid—and more than 140 other Lebanese Shiite prisoners—only in exchange for three significant Israeli soldiers and all Western hostages believed held by Hezbollah.

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Obaid: Iranian claims he is a key Hezbollah figure



Bush returning from Chingiz the first major test of a fledgling presidency

and Palestinian prisoners within days. Indeed, the Israelis seemed satisfied that, so far, they were ahead in the grim war of nerves, and they responded with cold caution to Hezbollah's latest demands. "The less we talk, the better," said foreign ministry spokesman Alan Lust after an emergency meeting of a government crisis committee. And although—publicly, at least—Hezbollah said it refused to consider an exchange, there was some evidence that negotiations were being conducted through third parties. Certainly that was the impression given by Shuster when he told an Israeli radio interviewer, "We are in the middle of an operation, and we hope that we will complete it successfully."

A major figure in that process was Rafsanjari, who—only hours before Chingiz was seen pleading for his life on television—became Iran's new president, with wide executive powers. The timing was critical. Western intelligence sources said that Hezbollah owed allegiance to Tehran. But they were uncertain whether Rafsanjari, so early in his presidency, had the political strength to defy the hard-liners in his own government—especially Hezbollah's most influential supporter, Interior Minister Akbar Mofakhami—and intervene on behalf of the hostages. Still, the announcement in Chingiz's capture—within hours of Rafsanjari's taking office—that they were "freeing" his death sentence indicated that the new president did, in fact, have the power to pursue a pragmatic policy line of his own.

**Solution:** Rafsanjari swiftly provided further evidence that he was prepared to play a conciliatory role. Speaking to a huge crowd at Tehran's traditional Friday prayers, the Iranian leader delivered the moral condemnation of the United States and Israel, but he added, "I address the White House. There is a solution for Lebanon, a solution for freeing the hostages. Take a sensible stance, and we will help solve the problems there, so that the people of the region may live in peace and friendship." That unusually conciliatory language drew a swift response from Bush. "When you see a situation that offers hope about the lives of our hostages, I want to explore it to the fullest," he added. "I don't want to raise hopes beyond fulfillment, but there's reason to be somewhat encouraged."

The latest crisis in the protracted Lebanese hostage drama originated with an Israeli commando operation in the early hours of July 28. As Israeli jets roared overhead to drop the cluster of their helicopters, a homesteaded Lebanese village of about 100 people fled to the southern Lebanese village of Bchit and made its way safely to the house of Obaid, the village's religious leader. There, the Israelis withdrew around Obaid and two associates, leaving his wife and five children unharmed. But a neighbor who appeared at his front door was shot and killed by the Israelis as they left with three captives.

For the Israelis, the kidnapping was a result of the Israeli's long attempt to negotiate the release of two soldiers and one woman



Israeli prison camp: an offer to free Obaid in a full exchange of prisoners

## CICIPPPIO'S FAMILY REJOICED AT HIS REPRIEVE AFTER DAYS OF SUSPENSE

captured and held by Hezbollah. According to Israeli intelligence, Obaid was not only a local cleric, but also an Lebanese Minister Yusef Rabah said the Kananat (parliament) last week—"control figure" in Hezbollah. Indeed, Rabah claimed that Obaid personally approved "almost every significant action carried out by Hezbollah in southern Lebanon in the past few years."

**Guiltless:** Hezbollah has all along alleged that Haggag was a spy, and as first response to Obaid's abduction was to threaten to execute him. On July 31, following Obaid's refusal to join the Organization of the Oppressed in Beirut (declared a terrorist organization), Haggag was taken to a new agency in Beirut saying that it had carried out the execution. Accompanying the message was a videotape that showed a man, who closely resembled the cleric, hanging from a rope on a makeshift indoor gallows.

Still, although U.S. officials believe that the hanged man almost certainly

was the 44-year-old Vatican vetran and one-time aide to former Lebanese Secretary General Wehabe, they had doubts over the timing of his death. CIA officials concluded that Haggag may have been killed earlier than last week.

### Rabah: "There is a solution for Lebanon"



AP/WIDE WORLD

They speculated that he might have been executed by some other means—and his body subsequently used in a body-snatching. The part, Israeli intelligence sources claimed to have evidence that Haggag was killed some time last year, and they said that the videotape of his execution was used until it could be used in the greater political and psychological effect. In an attempt to test this belief, United Nations Undersecretary Gen. Mervyn Goulding, who leads the world organization's peacekeeping operations, flew to Lebanon last week. One of his tasks was to try to recover Haggag's body, in which case a post-mortem examination could establish whether Haggag in fact was executed before the latest crisis erupted.

Whatever the circumstances of Haggag's death, Hezbollah's announcement of his execution sent a wave of horror and revulsion through the United States. A clearly shaken Bush promptly cancelled a cross-country trip and returned to the White House. There, after meeting with senior aides and congressional leaders, he told reporters that the American people had been "shocked right to the core." Some U.S. newspapers reflected that sense of outrage. The *Washington Post* carried a one-word headline on its front page: "Death of a saint."

**Haggag:** The following three days of suspense over the fate of Cicippio added to the public anger. The mounting crisis resulted in a Beirut newspaper offering a videotape in which Cicippio, being possibly executed, was being released. It was seen as a statement in ungrammatical English that had clearly been written by his captives. Haggag, branded and obviously under constant emotional stress—but refusing to let winning his captives' demands. English—Cicippio declared, "I appeal to each person here who is able to release Sheikh Abdel Karim Obaid, don't be late because they are serious in being so. The period become very soon and the hours very little." Cicippio, a former Roman Catholic who converted to the Sunni branch of Islam, concluded with a moving message to his Lebanese wife, Fatima: "Goodbye my wife. If you don't hear my voice and see me live again, I want you to look after yourself and don't be sad, and always remember me."

Some 48 hours later, Cicippio's report announced the temporary suspension of his death sentence. Exactly what factors induced Hezbollah put his execution on indefinite hold were not clear. The official sources in Washington and the Middle East said that there were strong indications that Rahab had been instrumental in persuading the kidnappers to

release U.S. state department spokesman Margaret Twissler said, "We have been in touch with last through a variety of channels and, at the time, have no reason to believe that last is not dealing with this matter in a serious way." Despite the double negative, Twissler's message seemed clear: last was helping with the international efforts to ease the crisis.

Indeed, the crisis brought offers of diplomatic assistance from a number of countries, among them Syria, the Soviet Union and Algeria, which has proved particularly helpful in past hostage crises. In a statement following the announcement of the terms of Cicippio's safe return, White House spokesman Mark Paterson said that about a dozen countries had been involved in the diplomatic efforts to save him.

**Arrest:** Still, the White House did not yet consider the crisis over. A powerful U.S. naval force—including the aircraft carrier *USS Zumwalt*—was sent to the Mediterranean Sea and the battleship *USS Missouri*—continued en route toward the eastern Mediterranean coast. In Washington, the Senate passed a resolution giving blanket approval to any "appropriate retaliatory action" the President should decide to take.

Meanwhile, in contrast to harsh claims of Obaid's importance in the ranks of Hezbollah, some diplomats and journalists in Beirut characterized the abducted cleric as "a weak link." However, that assessment appeared to be undermined by Obaid's strenuous attempts to obtain his release. On the part, the apparent to accept Obaid's evaluation of Obaid as a figure of sufficient importance to be a major bargaining chip. Western intelligence sources in Washington, D.C., said that traces of Obaid's interrogation by his Israeli captors were being carefully screened at CIA headquarters.

Other Western intelligence organizations, including Britain's, were also convinced that Obaid had to tell his Israeli interrogators. Hezbollah tactics are known to be holding four British citizens, including Terry Warr, the Archbishop of Canterbury's special envoy. The body Warr, now 50, was abducted in January, 1987, while attempting to negotiate the release of hostages. Perhaps out of concern for Warr's safety, the archbishop, Most Rev. Robert Runcie, "unwisely" condemned the Israeli abduction of Obaid, which like a white seemed to pose a threat to Warr's life as well as that of the American hostages. Declared the archbishop: "Kidnapping is an abominable crime, whatever the circumstances, and done by a state is especially abominable."

Israel's abduction of Obaid, putting American lives at risk, drew harsh Israeli criticism from

some U.S. political figures. The usually pro-Israeli Senate minority leader, Senator Robert Dole of Kansas, and an Capitol Hill, "I would hope the Israelis would take another look at some of these actions, which they must know in advance will endanger some American lives." Added the veteran Republican: "Perhaps a little more responsibility on the part of the

is close relations with Israel. House Speaker Thomas Foley said that "no greater goal could be sought" by the terrorists than to create ill feeling between the two nations. In fact, Foley did not appear to suffer any serious damage, even though, at the beginning of the crisis, Bush himself had said of the Israeli action, "I don't think kidnapping



Rabah Shamsi (right): linking Obaid to Haggag's kidnapping in Lebanon in February, 1988



Israelis would be obstructing." But after congressional, such as Representative Charles Schumer, a New York state Democrat, defended the Israeli action. He said that to blame Israel for the crisis was to "make night out of it, it's making black white."

Clearly facing a dilemma in Lebanon:

Cicippio: "Weaving" his death sentence

and violence help the cause of peace."

In Israel itself, there appeared to be solid public support for Obaid's abduction. Said Zvi Schatz, Israel's leading military commentator, of Israeli actions in the crisis: "I don't hear any disquieting voices." And Israeli foreign minister Itzhak Mordechai said that in fact Obaid's withdrawal was the release of Israeli and other captives would be "a formidable victory for terrorism."

**Flight:** By week's end, with the immediate threat against Cicippio lifted and with the prospect of an eventual prisoner exchange, Israeli leaders were obviously convinced that their firm stand had been justified. Indeed, Rabah said that, by abducting Obaid, Israel had focused world attention away on the plight of the Western hostages who remain captives in Lebanon. He added, "The fact that Israeli took the initiative brought up the issue that too many people tried to forget."

That seemed aimed to lure hapless, even though Israeli's original aim had been only to obtain the release of its own captives. But since humanitarian solutions to some of the bitter problems dividing Lebanon and the Middle East may be necessary before Hezbollah will be willing to give up its human bargaining chips

**JOHN BERKMAN** with **ERIC SILVER** in Jerusalem, **WILLIAM LOEWENTHAL** in Washington, **LAURA MATHESON** in Paris and **ANDREW PHILLIPS** in London



# ONE FAMILY'S AGONY

THE CICIPPIO FAMILY WAITS AND HOPES

**T**he youngest son of Joseph Cicippio, a 30-year-old man, was taken into custody by U.S. and foreign agents on September 12, 1988. The Cicippio family was notified of his arrest—after family members received reports from Lebanon. Through the suspenseful week, Cicippio's relatives expressed a mixture of emotions, as the Lebanese terrorists who have held him captive for the past 38 months have insisted, and they backed away from demands for his extradition. At the same time, family members watched a grainy two-minute videotape in which Cicippio—looking haggard and desperate—pleaded for his life. Finally, on Aug. 3, the family learned that his execution had been—on the words of his captors—"born."

But his brother, 62-year-old Thomas "New" Cicippio, who was still in Lebanon, was not so sure. "New" felt as though he was starting to look forward to the release of all the hostages.

**Execution.** The wedding ended with a poignant reminder of the daily torture shared by at least 15 Western families whose relatives are held as hostages by Muslim fanatics in Lebanon. Thousands of people followed Cicippio's relatives to the Beirut airport for the funeral of their youngest son, who was kidnapped from his Beirut home on Sept. 12, 1988.

**Thomas Cicippio anxious for the release of a younger brother who always 'did it right'**

Thomas Cicippio, a 62-year-old man, was taken into custody by U.S. and foreign agents on September 12, 1988. The Cicippio family was notified of his arrest—after family members received reports from Lebanon. Through the suspenseful week, Cicippio's relatives expressed a mixture of emotions, as the Lebanese terrorists who have held him captive for the past 38 months have insisted, and they backed away from demands for his extradition. At the same time, family members watched a grainy two-minute videotape in which Cicippio—looking haggard and desperate—pleaded for his life. Finally, on Aug. 3, the family learned that his execution had been—on the words of his captors—"born."

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minutes, Cicippio's only living sister, who has cancer, telephoned him. "Just to hear those threatening words—it was devastating. This time we knew the threat was real," said Thomas Cicippio. He tearfully told his sister that he looked up to Joseph because he was energetic, hardworking and active in the hotel design and building industry. The 36-year-old worked as a banker in the Norristown area. "No matter what he did, Joseph did it right," said Cicippio. Meanwhile, the drama unfolded separately from across the United States and from Canada and Germany. "They were all trying to inter-

vene at the same time," Cicippio said. Still, he added that, during the harrowing week, the media attention helped to keep his thoughts of the terrorist's threats to kill his brother at bay. At the same time, the passing hours brought hope that he had the chance to negotiate his release in a prisoner exchange.

But hope was shattered last Thursday, when Cicippio learned that his brother's captors had apparently suspended their efforts to secure Joseph. But the ongoing work sponsored by Cicippio's long-suffering relatives could be expected—until some news is found to win freedom for all the Western hostages held in Lebanon.

**HEAVY BACKLOG** in Norristown

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Hizbollah warriors in Beirut, suicide missions, members and hijackings

## THE DEADLY PARTY OF GOD

### HIZBOLLAH THREATENS THE WEST

**T**he Muslim extremists who claimed to have killed American marine Lt.-Col. William Higgins last week, and now threaten other Western hostages, are known as the "Organization of the Oppressed on Earth" and the "Revolutionary Justice Organization." But they form the farthest corner of a much larger movement dedicated to the creation of a revolutionary Islamic state in Lebanon. Hizbollah (the Party of God), as sponsored by the Iranian, led by clerics and served by militants. And its activities in that war-torn country are not limited to terrorism: it denotes attack of its attention to religious, social and political engagement among Lebanese and other Muslim States and especially much of its energy going for support with the mainstream Arab opposition.

Hizbollah's 10,000-man militia has been largely expelled from Arab strongholds in south Lebanon after four years of almost continuous fighting. But it commands a strong following in the southern slant of Beirut and Lebanon's Bekaa Valley, which are normally

under Syrian control. The Iranian connection is underscored by the presence of 2,000 Revolutionary Guards who are stationed in the coastal city of Baalbek, Hizbollah's headquarters in the Bekaa. And pictures of the late Ayatollah Khomeini are visible inside the party's symbol, a blue-and-red globe with an upturned arm holding an olive branch surrounded by a wreath from the Koran. "Lo the party of God, it is victorious."

**Underground** Hizbollah developed out of an underground movement in Iraq in the early 1970s that later surfaced in other parts of the Arab world. It was organized by Sheikh Muhammad Hussein Fadlallah, a Lebanese cleric, or religious leader, who had studied theology in Baghdad under the Shi'ite leader Khomeini. When the symbol came to power in Iran, he inspired helped Hizbollah to develop its terrorist capabilities. Fadlallah is now described as the movement's spiritual leader.

Another member, Sheikh Ibrahim Amini, calls himself "The Responsible," and appears to be in charge of the political operations. Sheikh Saifu

Tafiq is in command of the Baalbek headquarters and is the party's chief liaison with Tehran. He works closely with Iranian Interior Minister Ali Akbar Mohtashemi, who was Hizbollah's principal fund-raiser when he served as ambassador to Syria and directly supervised many of its early terrorist operations. It was Mohtashemi, not Iran's newly elected President Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, who plotted revenge for Iran's kidnapping of Sheikh Abdul Karim Obaid—standing in the alleged execution of Higgins.

**Violence** Western intelligence sources say that Hizbollah has fewer than 150 actual terrorists, but their willingness to undertake suicide missions makes the organization one of the most dangerous groups in the world. They first gained international attention in 1983 with three suicide car bombings in Beirut—of the American Embassy and the U.S. and French military barracks—killing at least 300 people. Then, they murdered American lawyerly president Malcolm Kerr in 1984, British Defense Bill in 1985 and French military attaché Christian Gaudry in 1986. Hizbollah operatives also hijacked three commercial airlines. As well, they hold most, and perhaps all, of the Westerners kidnapped in Lebanon.

Intelligence sources say that they have long suspected that one group was behind the hostage-taking. Last week, Israeli interrogators confirmed that Obaid had laughed when asked about the Revolutionary Justice Organization and the Organization of the Oppressed on Earth, saying that these two names were "just picked out of the air." Hizbollah attributes its other atrocities in Lebanon to the Islamic Holy War or the Soldiers of Justice. Hizbollah also has a close working relationship with Palestinian radicals, and it deals with both Libya and Syria.

Hizbollah's manifesto says that the "roots of evil are in America," which remains its principal target. The French are next on Hizbollah's list but because they imprisoned Amin Mucache, a Shiiite assassin said to have been a personal favorite of Khomeini. Kuwait is on the list because it holds about 50 Lebanese Shiiites. And West Germany earned Hizbollah's enmity by jailing two prominent Hezbollah leaders who turned out to be brothers of Abdel Hadi Ramadan, the group's security chief in Beirut. And—while all these nations would clearly prefer not to have to contend with such a dangerous enemy—they have as far shown themselves incapable of eliminating the very real threat posed by Hizbollah.

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# PAWNS IN A BRUTAL BATTLE

## HOSTAGES REMAIN A VALUABLE COMMODITY



Wests with bodyguards kidnapped while trying to negotiate the freedom of other hostages

For the families of hostages still held captive in Lebanon last week, the agonizing wait continued. They watched, along with the rest of the world, as Shiite Muslim hostage-takers in Lebanon fought a brutal battle of wills with the leaders of Israel and the United States.

Shiite groups—who are believed to form the terrorist core of the pro-Iranian Hezbollah movement—threatened to kill American Joseph Gossip and, according to some reports, also threatened British Terry Wynn, unless Israel released Sheikh Nidal Karwan Obeid—a Hezbollah leader seized by Israeli commandos two weeks ago. At the same time, the leaders of the other hostages in Lebanon hoped that their captives would not become the latest pawns in the battle.

Since 1984, at least 90 foreigners have disappeared, apparently kidnapped, in Lebanon. To

their hostage-takers, the captives are a valuable commodity. They offer leverage to exert pressure on foreign governments and protection from outright military attack. And they have served to dredge public opinion among Western countries—disrupted by the tension created between Israel and the United States by Le-Cad. William Ruggie's alleged suicide last week in response to Obeid's kidnapping.

In the past, European governments have repeatedly paid terrorist groups millions of dollars in complicated ransom schemes to free their nationals. "The hostages are a new kind of gold bar, a status symbol and an investment," said Maurice Tugwell, a terrorism expert and director of the independent Middle-East Institute in Toronto. Of the hostages taken since 1984 at least 72 have been released and a few have escaped. But at least another 15 Western hostages remain in captivity. They include:



**Frank Reed**  
American, 57, director of the Lebanese International School, kidnapped on Sept. 8, 1986 in West Beirut. The Arab Revolutionary Collective-Militaire Brigade, a pro-Libya group, claimed responsibility for his abduction, but the U.S. defense department says that he is held by the Islamic Jihad.



**Heinrich Strömbing**  
West German, 48, an employee of the West German relief organization Aeneas Humanitas, kidnapped on May 18, 1989, in southern Lebanon. No group has claimed responsibility for his abduction, but West German authorities say that his kidnappers want to trade him and Thomas Kämpfner for two Lebanese brothers, one convicted of murder and kidnapping and the other of kidnapping, who are serving prison sentences in West Germany.



**Thomas Kämpfner**  
West German, 39, another employee of Aeneas Humanitas, kidnapped on May 18, 1989, in southern Lebanon. No group has claimed responsibility for his abduction, but West German authorities say that his kidnappers want to trade him and Strömbing for the same two Lebanese men, whose third brother is reportedly a Hezbollah security chief in Lebanon.



**Terry Anderson**  
American, 41, chief Middle East correspondent for the Associated Press, kidnapped on March 16, 1985, in West Beirut. A group calling itself the Islamic Jihad—which is believed to be part of Hezbollah—claimed responsibility for his abduction.



**Thomas Sutherland**  
American, 58, dean of agriculture at the American University of Beirut, kidnapped on June 9, 1985, while being driven from the airport to the university in West Beirut. The Islamic Jihad also claimed responsibility for his abduction.



**Terry Wynn**  
British, 58, Anglican Church envoy, disappeared on Jan. 30, 1987, after he left his hotel in West Beirut to negotiate with the Islamic Jihad for the release of other hostages. No group has claimed responsibility for his abduction.



**Robert Pollitt**  
American, 58, assistant professor of business at Beirut University College, kidnapped along with Joseph Turner and Nidal Karwan Obeid on Sept. 24, 1987, in the campus campus. A group calling itself the Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine—believed to be a part of Hezbollah—group—claimed responsibility.



**Jesse Turner**  
American, 42, visiting professor of mathematics and computer science at Beirut University College, kidnapped on Jan. 24, 1987, in West Beirut. The Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine claimed responsibility.



**Allen Blinn**  
American, 50, journalism professor at Beirut University College, kidnapped on Jan. 24, 1987, in West Beirut. The Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine claimed responsibility.



**Joseph Gioppio**  
American, 56, acting controller of the American University of Beirut, kidnapped on Sept. 12, 1986, in West Beirut. He is believed to be held by the Revolutionary Justice Organization, thought to be part of Hezbollah.



**Edward Troup**  
American, 58, self-employed book salesman and author of children's books, disappeared on Oct. 18, 1986, in West Beirut. The Revolutionary Justice Organization took credit for the abduction and claimed that he was in American custody.



**Brian Keenan**  
Irishman who also has British citizenship, 58, English teacher at the American University of Beirut, kidnapped on April 11, 1986, in West Beirut. No group has claimed responsibility for his abduction.



**Jack Wann**  
British, 75, former chief pilot of the Lebanese Middle East Airlines and a former bar manager, kidnapped on May 12, 1989, in West Beirut. A group calling itself Cells of Armed Struggle—whose leaders and affiliations are unknown—claimed to have abducted a Wann but did not identify him.



**John McCarthy**  
British, 31, journalist with the London-based Worldwide Television News, kidnapped on April 12, 1986, on the way leading to the airport in West Beirut. There was no claim of responsibility, but he is thought to be held by a pro-Libyan group, the Revolutionary Commando Cells.



**Albert Wehrli**  
Swiss, 68, insurance company representative, disappeared on Sept. 13, 1985, in West Beirut. No group has claimed responsibility for his abduction.



## THEY URGED THIS MAN TO USE HIS CAR INSURANCE FOR ALL IT WAS WORTH

AND HE FOUND IT WAS WORTH A NEW LEASE ON LIFE

**D**oug Chrepyk, a *roofer by trade*, learned how a minor accident can become a major threat to one's livelihood and plans for the future. He also learned what it means to be insured with a company that goes out of its way to keep its promises.

Six years ago, Doug was a passenger beside his wife who was driving their new car. They were stopped for a red light when their car was rear-ended and forced into the car ahead. It happens hundreds of times a day and—again all too common—the driver who hit them was charged with Impaired Driving.

Both Doug and his wife had apparently slight injuries. They were checked at a local hospital and released. It seemed they had both escaped with minor problems. The more than \$3000 damage to their car was covered.

About a week later Doug had returned to work but back pain was getting more severe. He was re-admitted to hospital and it was soon obvious that back injury was far more serious than had been suspected. He wasn't going to be a roofer any more.

It was while dealing with this drastic change to his life and its effect on his family that Doug Chrepyk discovered that prompt No Fault Accident Benefits payments to meet everyday expenses were only the beginning of what it means to be insured by a company like Zurich.

A rehabilitation professional engaged by Zurich worked with Doug to help him deal with lifestyle adjustments as much as he worked on recovering from his physical injuries.

The Zurich rehabilitation program helped with tuition and living expenses so he could attend George Brown College in Toronto. He completed Bartending and Hospitality courses, then moved on to a two-year Hotel Management program. He was allowed to graduate early to take a Sales Management position with a major Toronto hotel. He moved on to other positions, each bringing greater responsibilities. Then he returned to George Brown College to become a Staff Member.

Doug started by developing a program to help students find placements in the hospitality industry as part of their college program. This led to co-authoring a guide to employment as a handy tool for students wanting to pursue the Hospitality business as a career. He still finds time to teach a course in Bartending among his other projects.

In Doug's words "as crazy as it sounds, the accident and the way Zurich helped me get started on a new career was probably the best thing that could have happened to me."

Zurich promises "We'll be there when you need us."



Zurich Insurance Company - Zurich Indemnity Company of Canada

WE'LL BE THERE WHEN YOU NEED US

# GETTING THE BEST PRICE

**ONE OF CANADA'S LARGEST MINING COMPANIES MAY BE SOLD TO A U.S. BUYER TO BENEFIT SHAREHOLDERS**

For months, the two opponents had debated the company's future during informal conversations in the lobby of the gleaming downtown Toronto office tower where they both worked. When it came time to deliver the decision last week, William James, 60, the frail, sophisticated chairman of Falconbridge Ltd., took an elevator up the floors to call personally on Alfred Power, 58, the polished chairman of Noranda Inc. For more than a year, Noranda, which is controlled by financiers Power

and Edward Freeman, has been patiently stalking Falconbridge shares on the open market with an eye on eventually assembling a control block in North America's second-largest nickel producer (after Toronto-based Inco Ltd.). By last week, Noranda had picked up 27 per cent of the Falconbridge shares through its so-called creeping takeover. Company officials insist such a takeover because it does not allow them to obtain the premium price—a share price greater than market value—that usually accompanies a bid for a controlling block of shares. But AMAC's entrance into the fray has turned up the heat in the year-old takeover saga. The U.S. mining giant has offered to pay \$36.12 for each of the 77.9 million Falconbridge shares, which had been trading for as little as \$27 last month. For good measure, the Falconbridge board—which has expressed full support for the foreign offer—has granted AMAC an existing stock conversion plan and has awarded a new shareholder's rights program that effectively blocks Noranda from raising its price any further without bidding for all of the stock.

Power patiently stalks Falconbridge for more than a year.



AMAC's stalking bid sends a clear message to Noranda by surprise.

In one respect, the battle for Falconbridge reflects the takeover fever already sweeping through the United States and Europe. But AMAC's bid—which would be the fourth largest acquisition in Canadian history—has raised new concerns among shareholders over the growing numbers of Canadian companies being taken over by foreign firms. Indeed, last week, millions of shares of Canadian Pacific Ltd. changed hands on rumors that an American corporate raider was considering making a bid for the transportation, recreation, and telecommunications giant. And that has prompted renewed criticism of investment Canada, which oversees acquisitions by foreign companies in Canada. Strong that investment Canada has never turned down a foreign acquisition or merger (Editorial New Democrat: Peter F. Jones critic Louis Morneau said, "It is not even a toothless tiger—it is a toothless puma").

For the moment, however, the deck appears stacked in AMAC's favor, even though its bid is conditional on winning two-thirds of the share issues and the rest of the Falconbridge board say that shareholders should accept AMAC's offer. But the Falconbridge board is not taking any chances. As a further line, it now requires 66 per cent of Falconbridge stock to purchase two-thirds of the share issues and the rest of the Falconbridge board say that shareholders should accept AMAC's offer. But the Falconbridge board is not taking any chances. As a further line, it now requires 66 per cent of Falconbridge stock to purchase two-thirds of the share issues and the rest of the Falconbridge board say that shareholders should accept AMAC's offer.

\$175 million Falconbridge shares. Converting the debentures would give AMAC's ownership to about 66 per cent.

And Falconbridge's strategy is to fend off Noranda also includes a so-called poison pill provision. The provision requires that any shareholder with 10 per cent or more of Falconbridge stock must increase its stake further every bid for all the remaining shares. If it refuses to do so, the other shareholders have the right to purchase treasury shares of the bid's own bid. That amounts to the total number of shares outstanding, and also reduces the percentage of stock held by any one shareholder. This so-called dilution provision also makes a bid for the com-



Sudbury nickel smelter feared by a previous mine.

pany prohibitively expensive, since many more shares would have to be acquired. As a result, the pill effectively blocks Noranda's creeping takeover by making it bid to all shareholders. \$156.7 million debentures convertible into

66 per cent of the share issues and the rest of the Falconbridge board say that shareholders should accept AMAC's offer. But the Falconbridge board is not taking any chances. As a further line, it now requires 66 per cent of Falconbridge stock to purchase two-thirds of the share issues and the rest of the Falconbridge board say that shareholders should accept AMAC's offer.

For the past, Power would still little light on

Noranda's next move. He told Marston that the Noranda board had not decided whether to go the other way and try to outbid AMAC—or to simply "smash all the way to the bank" and tender all the Falconbridge shares to AMAC for an estimated profit of \$121 million. Late last week, some analysts even mentioned the possibility that Noranda might try to buy AMAC outright—an option that Power did not rule out. Many analysts, however, expressed skepticism that Noranda will make a higher bid. In the past, the company has balked at being more of Falconbridge because it felt that price, even at the \$30 range, was too expensive. Consultant Alexander Doolittle, a Toronto-based mining analyst with McNeil, Moffat, Inc., "Noranda would be reluctant to pay full book." Part of the reason for that is that Noranda only really owns one thing from Falconbridge—the precious metal Kald Creek copper, zinc and silver mine near Timmins, Ont. Devalued by U.S.-based Tenango Inc. in the 1960s, Kald Creek eventually became part of the Canadian Development Corp., a non-union Crown corporation set up to promote Canadian ownership in strategic industries.

Power a friendly buyer.



The rivalry between Falconbridge and Noranda really began in 1988, when the two companies decided to bid the mine along with some other assets. While Noranda tried to set up a joint venture, James pulled off a major coup by buying Kald Creek outright for a total cost of \$1.5 billion. But Noranda was left on its own. Kald Creek—even if it had to buy all of Falconbridge to do it. Power's chance came last May when Power Dore Inc., one of the world's largest gold mining companies, decided to put a 45-per-cent block of Falconbridge stock—the single largest holding—up for sale. Con-

cerned about its independence, Falconbridge management bought back its own shares for a combination of cash and special dividends. But that move left Falconbridge without a single large shareholder. Since its opening, Noranda instructed its brokers to start buying shares. Slowly but steadily, Noranda began reaching its way into

## Business Notes

### DOLLAR DROPS

Impacted by a weaker dollar, there are three percentage points higher in Canada than they are in the United States, the Canadian dollar climbed to 55.57 cents (U.S.)—its highest level in almost nine years—before closing the week at 54.47. But even if the Canadian dollar continues to rise, it is long-term high to avoid serious inflation, despite falling U.S. rates and concerns about a pending recession.

### CP SHARES DECLINE

Shares of Canadian Pacific Ltd. soared to a peak of \$28.37 on July 31 after days of active trading followed by speculation that CP was a takeover target. But the shares declined the week of \$26 after a rumor failed to emerge and investors took profits.

### A BOOST FOR SODACARB

The three daughters of Stirling Inc., founder Samuel David Stirling, announced that they will tender an offer for 40 per cent of the voting shares and an extra 2.4 per cent of the remaining shares in the family's grocery business in Montreal-based Sodacarb Inc. The sisters had already pledged 82 per cent of the voting shares and 3.3 per cent of the remaining shares to Sodacarb, which is waging a takeover battle against Toronto-based Oshen Investments Inc. Oshen, in turn, filed a lawsuit in Quebec Superior Court in an effort to block Sodacarb's bid.

### SKALAHNA BUYS A BUILDING

Real-estate speculator Nathan Skalahna and a partner agreed to pay \$26 million for the B.C. Trade Building in Vancouver. But Skalahna's partners are not sure they have claims against him of \$30 million, and, in June, they threatened to force him into bankruptcy if he did not make a \$1.5-million minimum payment.

### CHICAGO TRADER INDICTED

The U.S. government that got 45 traders with a variety of illegal trading practices and tax fraud following a 2½-year investigation of the Chicago Board of Trade and Chicago Mercantile Exchange, the two largest U.S. futures exchanges.

### GHORMEZIAN BOND ISSUE

Colt Canada Securities Ltd., announced that it has placed \$450 million worth of mortgage bonds on behalf of the Ghormezian Ltd.—the largest such placement in Canadian history. Edward's Ghormezian brothers, who own the coal, have been looking for a way to refinance \$450 million in short-term construction debts since a similar 1984 bond issue failed.

Falconbridge and putting pressure on James to make a deal.

The Falconbridge chairman scrambled to find a rescue. Then, out of the blue, he received a call on June 23 from Alvin Rosen, the tough, 56-year-old chairman of AMAL, a widely diversified U.S. mining giant. There was no stranger to the Canadian mining business—or to James. Before leaving to head up AMAL in 1985, he was chief executive at Placer Development Ltd., which later became Placer Dome, where he was joined on the board by James. This June, Rosen called to discuss joint-venture prospects. But the conversation quickly turned to the unwanted situation Noranda was posing to Falconbridge. And out of that call evolved last week's bid: "I got talking about the company, and they got interested," James told *McGraw-Hill*. "Alvin looked at it a bit. They liked it more. So they made an offer."

If successful, Falconbridge will be by far AMAL's largest acquisition. But it will not be the first from its roots as a metropolitan producer. AMAL expanded heavily during the 1960s and 1970s, eventually holding interests in several different minerals. But since Rosen took over in 1985, the company has sold \$1.5 billion worth of assets and spent another \$780 million on acquisitions. Even so, some investment analysts expressed concern with the large dividend that stock would have to pile up to finance the \$2-billion Falconbridge deal. But those same analysts agree that Noranda is willing to pay top dollar for Falconbridge. Both the nickel operation in Sudbury and the precious Kidd Creek mine are low-cost, intrinsically competitive producers. And, as Rosen told reporters and financial analysts in New York last week, "These prices are worth more than I'm paying for the whole."

But the prospect of one of Canada's biggest mining companies being sold to an American firm drew many criticisms from environmental activists throughout Canada. Particularly galling is that, if AMAL is successful, the volatile Kidd Creek mine would be back in U.S. hands after the CIO had gone to such great lengths to keep it Canadian. "This is one of Canada's crown jewels in the minerals sector," said Toronto Globe, Montreal mining analyst with leverage house Donald Morgan McEwen Easson Ltd. "You can't replace a Falconbridge."

Some analysts, including Emanuel Fisher, who works in Toronto for Davis White & Reynolds (Canada) Inc., say that Canadian companies are attractive takeover candidates simply because their shares sell at cheaper prices than do those for comparable companies in other countries. But others blame the Free Trade Agreement for the disaster sold-off of Canadian assets to U.S. buyers this year. "Said University of Toronto economist Mel Welton: "Once we signed the agreement, we should have known that this was going to happen." If AMAL is successful in taking over Falconbridge, that criticism will undoubtedly increase.

JOHN DEMMEYER with JOHN DALY in Toronto

## Mr. Perpetual Motion

Falconbridge's William James wins a battle

William (Bill) James, 54, president, millionaire and chairman of the \$2-billion mining giant Falconbridge Ltd., is not alone placing his own telephone calls. And one morning last week, the secretary he was talking to seemed to have a sister who he was, even though he had introduced himself by showing his U.S. flag, he had a high-school French, ever his springboard.

James had called the Sudbury, Ont., mining office of New Democrat MP John Rodger to assure him that the proposed sale of Falconbridge to American mining group AMAL held no threat to Falconbridge's 2,280 Sudbury employees. The secretary sounded and did not and that Rodger's office had been dealing with calls about the sale. Bill James. "Look, you tell them we'll be interested, that AMAL is a fine company and that [James chairman] Alvin Rosen is a good guy." Although the woman sounded relieved she still did not seem to know who James was. She took his number and hung up. James looked pleased, though it was one call among many that he had already made that morning, among others, to his gold mines, that the deal is a good one and that it will not affect jobs or the company's operations.

Even in an industry that is known for its down-to-earth business style and rough-hewn executives, Bill James' candor and self-assuredness stand out. Known for his sometimes unpredictable approach to problem-solving, 46-year-old James looks and sounds in though he just stepped out of a mine shaft. His trademark sweat-soaked hair, rumpled of neckties and his appearance to be a grumpy man, (hearing his voice first, James around his cluttered office. In fact, he has been in the listening end of many since 1958, when he joined his father's firm's consulting firm.

William James, 54, will inherit the Falconbridge board. Bill James, who once worked as a geologist and later as a geologist in the uranium sector of Elliott Lake, Ont., does not seem to miss his days as the boss. James said that he is not optimistic enough to be on the executive side of mining. He told *McGraw-Hill*: "You have to believe that the next one is just over the hill. Exploration goes down as working on things that I'd love to do—[and] in cut them off."

But James' competence makes for skill on the boardroom. He is more quickly and decisively often outmaneuvering the competition by surprising them. The mining industry has

watched in disbelief as James, who spent eight years under the shadow of Noranda chairman Alfred G.D. Power, consistently beat him out to take over at Falconbridge. In 1985 James scooped up the rich Kidd Creek mine near Timmins, Ont., that Noranda had covered, and then, last summer, he bought back a controlling block of Falconbridge shares from Placer Dome. The block



James rebuffed the rivalry for control of Falconbridge, a 21-year friendship

had also been sought by Noranda. But James says that the corporate rivalry has not affected their 21-year friendship, despite the so-called sweeping takeover of Falconbridge that Noranda initiated last summer. But James says that he is determined to make Noranda pay if it wants to own Falconbridge. Although reluctant to sell, James and he had little choice. He added: "If I owned it going to it, you might as well just a premium for the shareholders. And we're not going to get that from Noranda." But James is adamant that the sale to AMAL—and a nearly drilled legal process that makes Noranda's creeping takeover difficult to contain—is not aimed directly at Noranda. Bill James: "It is against the corporate owners' interests." And he appeared resigned in an emotional sale, whether to AMAL or to Noranda. But James: "It's hard to say independently. We took over Kidd Creek, so I shouldn't complain. But it's more fun being on the other end."

And James is a staunch defender of free trade and of the rights of other countries to work in Canada, assuming those rights are reasonable. That, he says, is important with the rights of shareholders to receive the best possible price for their shares. But he also acknowledges that the kind of corporate concentration Noranda represents concerns him. The \$6-billion mining giant is owned by Rossmore, which also has interests in forestry, brewing, consumer products, energy products and financial services. Power said that Noranda has not yet decided whether to sell the 27 per cent of Falconbridge it now owns or launch its own takeover bid. But he emphasized that Noranda is well able to afford the nearly \$1 billion it would cost to buy the 73 per cent of Falconbridge shares that it does not already own.

Meanwhile, James' future appears uncertain. He told *McGraw-Hill* that he has no intention of retiring. "Would you write, wouldn't you?" he says. But neither does he know what his role at Falconbridge would be under new owners sitting on his office staffed with carved falcons of various shapes and sizes, and dominated by a huge skyline map of Canada, it is hard to imagine James doing anything other than the work he obviously loves. He has few outside interests, other than skiing in the winter and writing his *Geographic* magazine in the summer with his family. He is the father of six children, who range in age from 17 to 34 (some have chosen to enter the mining business). James says that his wife, Joanne, tells him that he works too hard, but he does not look as though he believes it. For Bill James, the new boss Falconbridge's 400th-floor office is one of the best there is.

PATRICIA GREENHOUSE

# Dialing for rubles

Pursuing profits in a challenging new market

For Brock and Inessa Masluk, doing business with the Soviet Union seemed logical and potentially lucrative as years ago. The Vancouver couple operate Inksat Enterprises Ltd., an export-import business, and when they encountered Soviet trade opportunities, they liked what they saw. They decided that the country's 287 million people constituted a huge market and, as well, that Soviet consumers—who often earn less than \$400 a month—could produce many inexpensive, exportable goods, including clothing and furniture. Inessa Masluk, who speaks Russian, declared, "Everything seemed right for us to do well." But it took three years and she said, "a million dollars and as many headaches" before the company signed its first contract. This year, despite a trade embargo of more than \$6 million in the first six months the Maslaks' operations are only beginning to turn a profit. Said 30-year-old Inessa: "A dollar takes a month. I think of going up." But, she added, "We do not, because this place could be a gold mine."

Among Western business executives with interests in the Soviet Union, that kind of involvement is widespread. Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's four-year-old policy of perestroika or economic reform, has created unprecedented international interest in the Soviet market. Between 1980 and last year, the value of goods imported from the Soviet Union to Canada increased to \$180 million from only \$18 million. Many Western executives are becoming aware of the country's growth prospects. Said George Cohen, president of McDonald's Restaurants of Canada Ltd.: "We are going to learn to control and then walk and then run." He added that his company expects to open its first restaurant in Moscow by early 1990, after 12 years of negotiations.

But after Western firms, after examining Soviet business conditions, have decided to make an investment there. Among the problems: a nonconvertible currency, a low standard of living, the poor quality of many Soviet-made products—and perhaps the most complex and baffling business regulations of any major country. Despite the Soviet Union's position as a military and political superpower,

the country's living standards are far lower than those in Western Europe or North America. Said Alexander Rotzang, the Soviet-born president of Norvick International Inc., a Calgary-based technology transfer company that is active in Moscow: "It is easier for them to put a man in space than put a laptop in the table."



Canadian Deputy and Soviet Ambassador to Canada Alexei Rodionov, facing regulations

The difficulties are growing to be obstacles even for Western-based businesses attempting to expand into the Soviet Union. Despite the access to Canadian exports, a huge trade imbalance exists between the two countries last year, the Soviet Union bought about \$1 billion more of goods from Canada than it sold. Last month, after Thursday, the director of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' Foreign Trade Institute, said that 945 foreign firms have signed joint-venture agreements with Soviet partners. But he acknowledged that only about one-quarter of those firms are actually operating. Moscow-based Western diplomats say that many companies are unable to fulfil their contracts. The reason, some Soviet experts concede, is the bewildering legislation along Westerners' feet toward operating conditions in the country. "We have had perestroika for five years," Vitaly Savitsky, the commercial director at Moscow's one-year-old government-owned High Commercial Management School, told Westerners. "That is enough time to design strategies, but not age-old problems."

Should Western diplomats also face lack of

preparation by some visiting business executives is a problem. Although travel agents advise that Moscow hotels are actually booked, some visitors still arrive without hotel reservations. The owner of one small American firm recently had to cancel a joint-venture contract he had just signed because he had not believed warnings that the ruble cannot be used or sold outside the Soviet Union. Those mistakes occur despite the considerable information and services that Western embassies offer. Said Maria Kuznetsov, a commercial attaché at the U.S. Embassy: "We tell prospective investors to approach business here in a more cautious and realistic manner." For its part, Canada's external affairs department offers

entrepreneurs information on the Soviet market. In Moscow, embassy officials sometimes meet business visitors at the airport and give them a briefing, a temporary guide and some use of embassy office facilities.

Despite that help, many business executives regularly encounter unusual problems. The Soviet government is reluctant to allow widespread access to photocopies, because they can be used to print unauthorized information. As a result, Western partners in some joint ventures often have to agree to post a 24-hour guard over the machines they plan to use. Soviet customs officials have become infamous among foreigners for their repeated unwillingness to give necessary visas when diplomats have arrived. Because foreign residents are charged \$1 a kilogram for all imported goods held more than three days, owners who do not know that their goods have arrived have sometimes paid thousands of dollars when they finally did receive the shipments. As well, it is difficult for foreigners from export profits from the country because of the ruble's nonconvertibility. Soviet economists

concede that, within the country, the ruble exchange rate is an artificially high one. Westerners are obliged to pay the equivalent of \$1.44 for each ruble but the ruble's real value is estimated at between 30 and 35 cents. Many companies prefer to take their profit in raw materials that they can sell outside the country. But the Soviet Law of Enterprise, passed last year, places new restrictions on harvest

and two months during those hotel rooms while they waited long quarters. At the Western-style Moskovskaya hotel and business complex, there is a long waiting list for two-bedroom apartments running for \$5,000 a month.

In older, more traditionally designed buildings, Western diplomats estimate that the cost of rooming in North American standards

the better class, where medical aid is available to all citizens. For serious medical problems, most Westerners fly to Helsinki, more than 1,000 km away. Said Masluk, who divides her time between Moscow and Vancouver: "It is a time saving between two different planes."

Maintaining a Moscow office is also a financial issue. The Japanese embassy advises visiting business executives who want to establish a business office in Moscow that they should be prepared to spend \$12,000 for a working stay for two. And an informal survey conducted by representatives of some American firms found that the average cost of maintaining an office with one Western employee ranges between \$175,000 and \$400,000 annually.

In addition, Moscow's overloaded and outdated communications equipment results in companies often having to wait more than a year before obtaining Telex facilities or international telephone lines. One American businessman was given a choice between receiving a Telex or telephone line at his office, and recent arrivals in Moscow have been told that international telephone lines will not be available until 1990. Many businesses say that other, smaller problems can become equally frustrating. Soviet officials and hotels do not often have switchboards, and calls often are unanswered. Most Soviet organizations do not have or return telephone messages, and many say that all incoming calls should be followed by written requests. Said Rotzang whose company arranges technological transfer and joint ventures between Canadian and Soviet companies: "There is nothing lost, nothing easy, nothing cheap. It is the rubles."

But many people say that their overall view of the Soviet Union's potential as a developing commercial market overweighs all difficulties. Said David Taylor, the chief commercial officer at the Canadian Embassy: "This is the right time for Canadians to come here. Things are changing and doors are opening." Declared Soviet business school director Savitsky: "Things may be difficult at present, but people who invest here now will be sorry in five years." Said Inessa Masluk: "What we do right now, we do not do for laughs. But this is the time when tomorrow's fortunes are decided here." In the risky business of speculating on Moscow's future, Masluk and others are gambling that about seven years will be rewarded by long-term gains.

ANTHONY WILKINS SMITH is in Moscow



Pepper-Cole window display in Moscow: low living standards in a military superpower

However, said Len Neumolov, the deputy director of External Affairs' U.S.S.R. and Eastern European trade development division, "Whatever is still, by force of circumstances, the principal cause."

An evil, living in the Soviet Union poses difficulties. The Soviet government assigns specific offices and living quarters to nearly all of the estimated 30,000 foreigners living in the capital, including diplomats, business executives and journalists. Those facilities, which are closed to ordinary Soviet citizens, are located in specially designated compounds with strict access to the city. And because on guard 24 hours a day, it takes up to two years to obtain a visa and to get a passport, and even then the process is costly. Last year, 25 members of an American engineering firm spent more

money than \$225,000. In addition, Moscow has a chronic problem with overcrowding and more information and buildings have frequent plumbing and electrical problems. In order to clean the city's air-plumbing system, the water supply is cut off in all buildings for a month every summer. And because of severe shortages

Western companies subsidize the cost of importing such difficult-to-obtain items as fresh meat, toilet paper, soap and soap for work, many employees who are older, or who have children, are reluctant to accept a Moscow posting because of health concerns. In comparison with Western hospitals, many Soviet facilities are antiquated and under-equipped, and doctors at Western embassies have long waiting lists of patients who would rather see a Western doctor than go to

Gorbachev's new attitudes





# Fighting new battles

Peter Pocklington is under fire again

Education entrepreneur Peter Pocklington describes himself as one of the true champions of free enterprise. In fact, during his unsuccessful 1983 campaign for the federal Progressive Conservative party leadership, he promised to dismantle what he called "the socialist experiment" that he said the Liberal government of Pierre Trudeau had created. Now, Pocklington's own willingness to accept government handouts has attracted attention. The sponsor receives \$30 million in Alberta government loans and guarantees to Gemini Properties Inc., Pocklington's mass-packing company. At the time Gemini obtained the loans, it had planned to upgrade its Edmonton plant and build a new bag-slaughtering and processing facility near Calgary. Since then, Gemini has



Pocklington (left) and Gensky, millions in government loans

admitted that it is in financial trouble and that it has shelved its expansion plans. Gemini's outlook grew darker last week when Alberta Agriculture Minister Ernest Eby acknowledged that Gemini's Edmonton plant was in

trouble; that it will eventually have to be closed. Rumors were swirling when the report that Gemini, flush with Alberta government aid, was considering expanding its meat-packing operations into Quebec.

Last week's developments set alarm ringing across Alberta, where the provincial government is already under fire for its role in the Principal Group Ltd. collapse.

The political opposition has accused Premier Donald Getty's government of pouring millions in taxpayers' money at risk by providing financial backing for Pocklington at a time when the meat-packing business is in trouble—and when the Edmonton base-plant may already be looking to close his Alberta facilities. Says Alberta New Democrat leader Kenneth Martin: "Here's a guy who sells free enterprise yet has more ways of getting money out of the government than anyone I know." At the same time, Pocklington has weathered bad publicity arising

from the violent six-month 1986 strike at his Gemini plant and from his sale of Edmonton Oilers hockey star Wayne Gretzky to the Los Angeles Kings last August for \$13 million. But the bankruptcy, 47-year-old business-

## Another myth shattered:

# "Losing your hair is a fact of life."

A lot of men think they'll lose their hair some day. It's inevitable. Well, that's simply not so. The good news is that losing your hair as you grow older need be nothing more than a myth.

### Hair Loss: It doesn't have to happen to you

Yes, many men will experience hair loss... if they allow it to happen. But with the new medical treatment programs now available, hair loss need not happen to you.

### You can treat hair loss

These safe, medical treatment programs have been clinically tested, and the results prove they are effective in retarding and treating hair loss. In fact, many men have also experienced hair regrowth. So if you've already spotted signs of hair loss, you can do something about it.

### See your doctor soon

There are two reasons for seeing your family doctor or a dermatologist as soon as possible. First, only a doctor can properly assess your particular situation. And second, if a treatment program is required, only a doctor can give you

the program you need to treat your hair loss condition.

### Shatter the myth

You owe it to yourself to find out more about these new hair loss treatment programs. Your doctor has the facts to separate myth from reality.

After all, hair loss is a medical issue and only a doctor can advise you personally and confidentially. See your doctor.

### Find out more

Finding out more about hair loss is as close as your family doctor or dermatologist, or even as near as your telephone. You can...

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man has never appeared openly concerned with his public image. Pocklington was born in Regina and moved to London, Ont. The son of an insurance salesman, he dropped out of high school at age 17 and began importing and selling antique cars that same year.

Pocklington moved to Edmonton in 1981 and, within a decade, he had built up an empire that included real estate, a trust company, two meat-packing companies and an oil and gas company. In addition to the Edmonton Oilers of the National Hockey League, Pocklington also owned minor-league soccer and basketball teams. Because all of his companies are pri-

vate, no reliable estimates of the value of Pocklington's empire have ever been published. But Pocklington was borrowed badly during the 1982-1983 recession. His Alberta-based Prairie Land Corp. and Fidelity Trust Co. Ltd. both collapsed, and his Elgin Ford car dealership in Toronto went bankrupt.

Since then, he has been bailing back—sometimes with the help of government money. In September, 1988, he received a \$666,000 grant and a \$5.9-million loan from the Saskatchewan government for a \$36-million abattoir in North Battleford. Only the \$7-million loan facility has been completed.

The best public indication that something was very close when Gomers missed the May, 1989, deadline to start construction of the new abattoir: On June 30, Pocklington met privately with Alberta Treasurer Archibald (Dick) Johnston, Premier Donald Getty and now Minister of Economic Development and Trade, Pierre Boudreault to discuss Gomers' personal finances. A week later, the company announced that an extensive environmental impact study had to be completed before construction of the abattoir could begin in Probeur Bulls, 200 km southeast of Calgary. Then, on July 12, Gomers' spokesman Douglas Ford told reporters that the company was experiencing "a difficult year" because of a downturn in the hog industry.

The actual extent of Gomers' financial problems remains uncertain. Pocklington did not return calls from *Maclean's*. At the same time, an audit of Gomers conducted for Lloyd's Bank Canada by Gomers & Lybrand concluded that the company can remain solvent. And Pocklington has announced that he will "cautiously look" at the troubled firm. But the Getty government clearly knew Gomers was in some trouble. On July 18—the same day that lawyer William Goble released his report on the Princesa collapse—Johnston acknowledged that the government knew all along that there was never any possibility that Gomers would use the government aid to finance a new plant.

So far, Pocklington has received only \$6 million of the \$12-million low-interest loan that Getty's cabinet approved on March 3, 1988. At the same time, he has used part of the \$55 million in loan guarantees to secure some of Gomers' existing bank debt. But the trust audit/analysts have raised further questions about Gomers' future. First came the report that Pocklington had had discussions with the Quebec government about expanding into that province. Then came Hays' announcement about the likelihood of the Gomers Edmonton meat-packing plant closing down. But on Thursday, Aug. 3, Johnston asserted that the loan arrangement with Gomers included a "master agreement" with Pocklington that the Edmonton plant would remain open. And Johnston warned that the government would sue Pocklington if he tried to shut it down. Johnston also threatened to block any attempt by Pocklington to move part of his Edmonton operations to Quebec.

If Pocklington does close Gomers, it will not be the first time that he has allowed one of his founding companies to fail. His Fidelity Trust Co. Ltd. collapsed in 1983, after Pocklington refused to pump in the \$20 million that regulators said was necessary to keep it afloat. But at Gomers' failure, 1,800 jobs will disappear and Alberta's taxpayers will lose a large portion of the \$61 million in loans and guarantees the company declared bankruptcy and its assets are liquidated. In that case, government assistance would have failed to save the champions of free enterprise.

JOHN DEWONT with PAUL ROZDOLSKI and  
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## FOND MEMORIES

Singer Catherine McKinnon says that she had always wanted to be just like her close friend May O'Duara, one of her co-stars on Don Messer's Jubilee, the popular TV show that ran nationally from 1959 to 1960. "I admired her spirit," said McKinnon of O'Duara, who died at 49 of a heart attack in 1977. Now McKinnon is playing O'Duara in the stage musical Don Messer's Jubilee, which opened in Toronto last week. Declared McKinnon, 45: "For me, this show is truly a labor of love."



Jackson's new exotic trademark

## Blooming star

Pine singer La Toya Jackson, who used to travel with her pet snake, has adopted a new exotic trademark: black nails. The 36-year-old Jackson's cool-blooded pop act is a recent Playboy magazine spread) was left behind in New York City when she flew to the Soviet Union last week, with dozens of black nails, in preparation for a benefit concert for the Moscow Children's Fund. Fellow pop star Michael Jackson's older sister, whose latest hit song is "Soul Girl," said that she hopes the Soviets "accept her music." Not to mention her looks.

## BREAKING THE HEIGHT BARRIER

A little encouragement goes a long way with Cuban high jumper Javier Sotomayor. It helped him soar over an eight-foot-high bar last week, overcoming a track-and-field barrier once deemed as unbreakable as the four-minute mile. Sotomayor reduced the barrier from 2,000 spectators at a Puerto Rico meet with getting an extra spring in his jump. "The applause gave me energy," said the 3-foot, four-inch athlete. Although the crowdnoise increased after his first, Sotomayor, 23, did not attempt his new goal of eight feet) one-quarter inch. He said "I'm just too happy to do anything at all now."



Sotomayor: just 'too happy'

## Dedicated to a dream

When Barbara Turnbull began considering how to rebuild her life after a traffic accident left her from the neck down, she was that counselor urged her to become a social worker. "I thought I'd be terrible at it—I'd just talk people to get on with their lives," said Turnbull. She was an 18-year-old Grade 12 student when she was shot in the neck during a brutal 1983 robbery of a Mississauga, Ont., supermarket, where she worked as a clerk. Instead, she decided to maintain her goal of becoming a journalist. "I wasn't going to let anyone stop me just because of a disability," she added. Now 34, Turnbull is spending the summer as a newspaper reporter at The Toronto Star before completing a four-year journalism program at Arizona State University in Phoenix this fall. Turnbull, who uses a mouth stick to type, said that she "loves" her work and enjoys being treated like any other reporter. She added, "It's very uncomfortable with people telling me I'm wonderful—I'm just like anybody else."



Turnbull: being treated like any other reporter

## Swinging against a tradition

Professional golfer Cathy Shark joined an exclusive men's club last week—she became the first female to qualify for the \$100,000 \$100,000 Ontario Open. But, for her part, Shark, 38, said, "I didn't want to make a political statement." She added that the club was in snafus at her home club near Niagara Falls, Ont., where she began her professional training in 1972. A triumphest homecoming, indeed.

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## SPORTS

### A game of survival

*The CFL's new front-office mentality*

It was a typically unimpressive summer for a team that has become used to public mockery. Three months before the Ottawa Rough Riders were due to start their first home game of the 1999 Canadian Football League (CFL) regular season, July 29, the box office ran out of tickets to accommodate about 1,500 fans. As a result, the Rough Riders' new general manager, Jo-Anne Polak—a 30-year-old marketing executive recruited to save the beleaguered team—told her staff not to let the last two fans into Lansdowne Park first, even though that meant foregoing almost \$20,000. Said Polak, who became the first woman ever to manage a North American professional sports franchise when she took over the Rough Riders in December: "The first principle of business is best service I'll be able to give, I would."

Polak's gambit seemed to pay off, at least in the short term. Despite losing their home opener to the Toronto Argonauts 21-17, the Rough Riders drew 32,986 fans to their next game at Lansdowne Park—600 more than the first and a substantial improvement over last year's meagre 19,411. And although the team lost its first four games of the season after finishing last year with the worst CFL record ever (2-28), Polak said last week that she can enter the season out of its \$1.1-billion debt with good marketing and strong performances from a trio of star players she calls the "Three Augies"—quarterback Dennis Allen, photographer Dean Duncany and running back Gervile Lee. Polak's business-minded approach to football management is indicative of a new league-wide trend as which the CFL's ailing teams leave exits. After the 2008 season, a year in which the B.C. Lions alone lost \$3.1 million, the league's board of governors recruited, as its chairman and chief executive officer, former Ontario attorney general and university football star, Roy McMurtry. Tapped to lead the league's new chief operating officer, Bill Baker, the former Saskatchewan Roughriders interim general manager who avoided the Riders' team with such pretensions as pro-

game wrestling bouts, McMurtry secured the league a new \$15-million TV contract with Corling O'Keefe Enterprises of Canada. The agreement almost doubled each team's 1999 broadcast revenues to \$500,000. As well, McMurtry has launched all corporate efforts in Toronto to win a franchise from the National Football League to play in the city's new SkyDome. Said McMurtry: "We do not deal in



Polak: "Three Augies," free admissions, but an uncertain future

what it's especially when the NFL has made it clear that it does not intend to expand into Canada with or without the CFL."

The belated arrival of McMurtry and Baker in the league has been hailed by some as a watershed in Toronto and Hamilton, Ont., where local businessmen Dave Bailey took over the Tiger-Cats from the unpopular Harold Ballard, owner of Maple Leaf Gardens in Toronto. Bailey must now reverse the decline of a team that managed to draw an average of only 14,800 fans to its home games last year. His task will clearly be a more difficult challenge than the one facing Harry Oveson, who bought the Argonauts from Corling O'Keefe last year. Indeed, Oveson, whose franchise is enjoying

almost double ticket sales since its move into the SkyDome this year, accused its Corling's announcement of last winter that it would seek an NFL team for Toronto with some executives of the Toronto Sun Publishing Corp. and a local real estate developer. Said Oveson: "I hear there is a group being formed in Flin Flin and Moose Jaw. Maybe they can put together with Toronto and join the NFL as a conference."

In fact, American professional football may arrive in Canada by 2001 via the World League of American Football. Last month, the NFL wanted to launch the spring league, which would include teams in Mexico City, four European cities and Montreal, whose CFL team, the Alouettes, briefly known as the Cancoeurs, folded in 1987. An on-ice team group led by the city's former executive mayor, Jean Duceppe, has already chartered its team the Montreal Olympiques. As well, Snyder told McMurtry's last week that he sees the World League franchise as a pre-

liminary step into the NFL. Said Snyder, the chief architect of Montreal's bid for a major-league baseball team with the 1978 Olympic Games: "The French Canadians will take to American football. And if we can support a spring-league team, the NFL would be a strong possibility."

Meanwhile, the eight-team CFL must continue to contend with its own problems. In Vancouver this week, the Lions' board of directors planned to meet with Minnesota-born entrepreneur Steve Paul and rock promoter Bruce Allen to discuss selling the command-owned team. The Lions have a total debt of \$5.9 million and have not paid any 1999 rent at Vancouver's disused stadium.

The situation may be even more serious in Ottawa, where the Rough Riders are trying to obtain \$600,000 in private investment and a loan of \$250,000 in unpaid 1998 taxes as the Ontario government to stay solvent. And this week, Ottawa's CFL team, regional officials will vote on the team's request for a \$200,000 loan that could make or break the franchise. Just last week, the team secured just \$200,000 worth of \$400,000 from Ottawa city council.

Said Polak, for one, remains optimistic: She applauded the Calgary Stampede's management, which offered to give those attending a recent game with Ottawa free tickets in a later phase of Calgary's bid. The Stampede was the game by three points. Said Polak: "Every club has to do what it can to survive." Clearly, that means last-office struggles—even more numerous than ones on the field.

DAN BERRIS is Montreal with AOL Q1070 in Vancouver

# Redefining roles

*'New Men' are striving to change stereotypes*

Of three business consultant Kenneth Fisher and his first wife had been married for 16 years. But their marriage broke up in 1983, after she became involved in the women's movement. When she left him, he called Fisher and asked him, "When are you going to talk to me?" Fisher said that he realized that she had become completely dependent on him. "She was the only person I talked to about myself," he said. Still, the shock of his marriage breakdown—combined with what Fisher had learned about the feminist movement—helped him to find a new source of strength. He became one of the founders of the *Glenn New Men's Group* in Ontario—one of the many men's support groups that have sprung up in the United States and Canada. Fisher, 46, says that men as well as women, used to be the dominant personality. They have been called on as the past. He talked, "I'm entering into a collapse of masculinity as we know it. For men to become fully human, we've got to pick up our own history, healing roles."

The new view of support contrasts with Fisher's view of traditional New Men or Changing Men. Meeting in an informal group, members of the movement—which includes both heterosexual and homosexual men—strive for personal development outside of the masculine and androcentric that they say society imposes on males and females. In part, the movement is a response to the struggles of feminists who, during the past two decades, have sought to break free of stereotyped roles and gain economic equality with men.

The feminist movement has triggered a backlash from other men who have formed organizations to oppose the extension of women's rights. But Fisher says that New Men support the expansion of rights. "The most obvious reason that men are changing is because women have changed," and Fisher "The major factor has been a desire to move from power over to power with."

Starting with a handful of groups that emerged during the 1970s, the movement has spread. In the past year, national directories now list 306 groups of Changing Men across Canada, with an estimated membership of about 2,000. Many feminists applaud the fact that some men are following women in trying to shatter stereotypes that they regard as outmoded. "They're educating their members, educating men," and James Drach, a sociology professor at the University of Windsor and co-chairman of the joint committee of the Ontario-based National Action Committee on

the Status of Women. "They understand what's going on." Experts on social problems also praise the efforts by some men to respect traditional male roles. Stud Dr. Katherine Forest, a physician in Fort St. John, Calif., who is an expert on reproductive medicine.



Fisher: 'the collapse of masculinity as we've known it'

says, "As boys are growing up, they learn not to talk about their feelings—that it's easy to talk about. They learn that there's stuff you don't want to talk about in terms of weakness or vulnerability. And part is to be intimate with someone else, you have to be able to say that stuff."

Many Changing Men say that the social impact of the women's movement left them feeling emotionally isolated. Malcom Gervais, a 46-year-old construction company owner in Kingston, Ont., for one, said that he moved the house with whom he used to live because the wife was deeply involved with feminist groups. As a result, Gervais joined a group for Changing

Men in 1981 and now assists at least one session with as many as 26 others to discuss topics ranging from pornography versus erotica to "male ethics" and "fathers and sons."

Said Gervais, "I've learned how to cry. I've learned how to hug men. I've learned how to kiss men."

For his part, Ron Richards, a 47-year-old Vancouver dentist, said that successful relationships with women led him to become active in a men's group. After his second marriage ended in 1987, Richards said that he almost had not been able to explain to his wife what he wanted and needed. Richards added, "There's a lot of fear and a lot of persons about being taken advantage of once you open your heart. For me, it's no mystery that men have heart attacks and live shorter lives than women."

He added, "Our emotions have been blocked up over the years." Members of the movement say that one of the key steps for men is learning to talk about feelings in an atmosphere that is free of the competitiveness that they say underlies many male activities. Some groups, including Richards', are made up of men who have been divorced from Canada's ethnic peoples to access a free sense of community. At the beginning of each meeting, members of the group light a ceremonial peace pipe and pass it around. The practice, said Richards, helps "to set the tone of trust and respect that we have for the day."

At the meetings and Richards, members are "encouraged to speak honestly and directly from the heart," so subjects ranging from motherhood, child abuse, and sexual experiences to dealing with anger.

The basic philosophy of many of the groups of Changing Men is that when men have been able to deal with motherhood as a noncompetitive way, they become better able to work together to help break down social barriers and stereotypes in society.

"There is a sense now that men have to evolve," said Fisher. "But they have to learn to become comfortable with each other." James Madden, a 39-year-old London, Ont., community development worker with the Ontario government, said that the men's movement "is a positive response to the feminist movement. As much as men need to have good relationships with women, they also need to get along with each other. Men have been isolated because of isolation between men and their sons." They said to grow up with their fathers "and Madden "That was destroyed when men were told to work in factories and



Domestic violence for men who are trying to shatter roles seen as outmoded

offices. We lost touch with the family unit."

In Victoria, B.C., a 38-year-old workplace consultant, belongs to a group of about a dozen men that has been meeting for four years to discuss, among other things, emotional problems. Members of the group include several health professionals, a computer programmer, a welder and an electrical technician. According to O'Hara, the original members of the group felt "stunned out because they had bottled up their emotions made me get into it. We were emotional that they may get into it as our society." Added O'Hara, "When a group of men get together to talk about feelings, you often get at the social issues where we say, 'Everything's good. I know what I feel and I'm accepted.' The men's group is a place where it's really safe to talk about things you wouldn't talk about in normal social settings without being defensive."

O'Hara admits that he has experienced some fear of homosexual overtones among prospective members of the group. "Men men are afraid that they'll be seen to be gay," said O'Hara, who added that he is heterosexual and that there are currently no known homosexual members. "And the group is about men teaching freely and helping and bringing up questions of emotion."

For some concerned members of the men's movement, the new ideology has resulted in altered roles for husbands and wives. Jean Bourque, a 38-year-old psychologist in Laval, Que., a Montreal suburb, founded a men's liberation group nine years ago. Said Bourque, who shares housekeeping duties with his wife, Louise, a mathematics teacher at a junior college, "We have got to be the size that we are the boss at home and learn to share the housework. We are doing that for ourselves."

## AN EMERGING MALE BACKLASH

Men who oppose feminist causes are becoming increasingly vocal. They are activists who agitate men's rights, and who say that they want to reverse some of the social changes that women have made during the past two decades. Russ Virgin, 43, president of the Toronto-based organization In Search of Justice, says that he has 2,500 supporters across the country. And he says that they are committed to dismantling that men have not treated women equally in the past. Added Virgin, "Women have not been, in my view, discriminated against. There's no conspiracy. Instead, he says that social and economic changes have in some cases given women special rights that men do not have."

Since Virgin founded In Search of Justice in 1972, its members have concentrated on combating the feminist movement, which Virgin says has "gone crazy"—as the word that is behind anti-male violence. "The organization operates affirmative action programs and enforced pay equity for women, which Virgin calls "new pay." At well, his group is pressing politicians to have the Canadian courts automatically consider awarding parent-child custody of children to divorce cases (while women currently gain sole custody of children about 85 per cent of the time, men are awarded sole custody about 50 per cent of the time they ask it). Virgin also says that, on some occasions, women in divorce proceedings encourage their children to make false accusations of sexual abuse against the men.

Further, he claims, the organization claimed credit for helping to assure divorce parents in Ontario access to their children. Under an Ontario bill that became law in June,

homosexual couples are able to achieve a domestic equality. There is no reason why heterosexuals cannot."

Fisher added that the Changing Men's movement has so far reached only a small part of the male population—and that most Changing Men are white and middle-class. In Ottawa, Fisher meets with other men every two weeks during the fall, winter and spring for four hours at a time. Two of the group members are homosexual, about university-educated, and the average age is about 37. Fisher estimates that about one-quarter of all Changing Men are homosexual. He added, "Gay men play very prominent roles, and they should. They have much to offer. Unless straight men overcome their fear of gay men, they'll never be at home with themselves."

Members of Changing Men say that they are anxious to avoid being dismissed as wimps. Instead, Stephen Ross, the 44-year-old American who has emerged as the movement's leading intellectual, notes that Changing Men embody a new kind of masculinity. "Courage is very important to us," and Ross, a professor of psychology and male studies at John F. Kennedy University near San Francisco. "Part of that courage is to raise children and stand by your wife. It is not John Wayne and Rambo. A man should be vigorous, vital and robust; not someone at the same time."

Still, Ross and other members of the movement acknowledge that it may be a long and difficult task to convince the majority of men that masculinity needs to be redefined. Before they can be convinced of the new value system, said Fisher, "men have to see it happening all over the place." Despite the efforts of the men's movement, however, there is little indication that traditional male values and attitudes are about to give way to the apparently well-meaning proposals of the Changing Men.

NGWA UNDERWOOD and LAUREL GILLIES in Vancouver and DAN BARRY in Montreal

parents who do not have custody are ordered to a court hearing within 10 days. The parent who has custody doesn't come."

Some male supporters of feminist groups say that the advocates of the men's movement are offensive. Indeed, Martin DeBruin, 43, the secretary of a group called Men's Action Against Sexism, says that men still have far too much power in Western societies. "They are using a lot of reverse rhetoric to push back society's commitment to gender equality," said DeBruin. "It's disgusting to see a bunch of yahoos trying to make their personal vendettas against women into a social cause." Still, Virgin says that the number of men seeking help is growing steadily—and that men's rights clearly have to be defended.

NGWA UNDERWOOD and DAN BARRY in Montreal

# Bruised before birth

Alcoholic mothers damage their babies

**H**is adoptive parents say that the boy is severely handicapped. In the playground of his Longley, N.J., school, his classmates treat him about as cruelly that face, with his narrow, watery eyes and smooth upper lip. Although he will be 15 on Aug. 21, Jay Francisco has difficulty reading and doing elementary arithmetic. And because he has trouble controlling his actions and emotions, the youngster cannot be left alone. Jay, who was adopted by Dennis and Aileen Casanova when he was eight months old, was permanently injured by the liquor that his alcoholic, social mother, a British-Colombian Indian, consumed during her pregnancy. He was born with fetal alcohol syndrome—a condition that has not been widely studied or published, but which nevertheless appears to be tragically common. Researchers estimate that the syndrome may affect as many as three of all babies born to mothers who are chronic alcoholics.



Rubisco: a painful widespread syndrome

Caused only by maternal drinking, full-blown fetal alcohol syndrome causes mental and facial abnormalities like Jay's, along with low birth weight and small size. As well, babies with the syndrome may suffer from congenital heart problems, poor co-ordination and mental difficulties. This month, the illness attracted widespread attention with the publication of a powerful account of a parent's struggle to raise a child affected by fetal alcohol syndrome. In *The Broken Child*, Michael Dennis, an Anishinabe Indian who teaches anthropology at New Hampshire's Dartmouth College, describes his efforts to provide a life of promise for his adopted son, Adam, and his ultimate inability to do so.



Williamson: difficult lives

Dennis says that, when he

born Down's syndrome—which is genetic in origin—and neural tube defects, which are abnormalities in the lining of the spinal cord. According to researchers, as many as three in every 1,000 children born in the United States may exhibit alcohol-related birth defects.

The syndrome appears to be possibly present in some Canadian Indian communities. Dr. Kenneth Asante, a University of British Columbia pediatrician, examined 546 chronically handicapped children in northern B.C. and Yukon settlements during the early 1980s and found that 186 of the children—all but 160 of them Indians—suffered from alcohol-related birth defects. On the basis of his findings, Asante estimated that, in British Columbia, maternal drinking may affect as many as one million children in 40 and one million children in 200. In another study, 197 pediatric specialists Dr. Geoffrey Robinson examined 135 children on a reserve in the B.C. Interior and found that 10 per cent suffered from alcohol-related birth defects. Said Robinson, "I see looked more carefully in the North, I would probably find double the number."

Researchers, including Dr. Michael Moffitt, a University of Manitoba pediatrician who frequently visits Indian reserves, explained that the condition is by no means limited to the Indian population. Said Moffitt, "It is just that native people are under the microscope more, and there is a higher incidence of alcohol problems in their communities." Dr. Stephen Bamford, a University of Alberta geneticist who studies congenital heart defects, including those caused by fetal alcohol syndrome, added that alcoholism tends to be a more visible problem among Indian mothers than others. He said that nurses, women often do not bother to take their drinking, but "middle-class women are more into the clinic scene, go home and boom up the rest of the day and then deny it."

Daryl Neelands, assistant deputy minister of the federal health department's medical services branch, says that Ottawa plans to spend \$40 million this year to help Indian elders combat alcoholism. Under the national native alcohol and drug abuse program, counselors will reach over 736 of Canada's 612 reserves, and one component of their program is educating women about fetal alcohol syndrome. Because Wood's women, a federal health services adviser to the Island Lake (Ojibwa) in Manitoba, said that, as a result of the program, some women on the reserves are curbing their drinking during pregnancy.

There is, however, no effective treatment for children born with fetal alcohol syndrome. In Winnipeg, Gerald Williamson, a full-time foster mother who has raised five such children during the past 10 years, said that even with constant care, the children experience painful difficulties as life "These kids have been smothered in the womb," said Williamson. "They know they've been hurt, so they just shut down." Clearly, the blurring glow of alcohol can leave a bitter—lifelong—aftertaste.

ANNE HERZOG with ANDREW BROOKMAN in Winnipeg. CLAUDE FRASER is in Edmonton and DEBBIE WOLFF in Vancouver

## JUSTICE

# The 'Queen' on trial

New Yorkers revel in tales of greed and deceit

**I**n elegant advertisements, she is billed as the epitome of "Queen" of New York City's famous Plaza Hotel and the 58 other hotels in the Helmsley hotel empire. The ads also depict Leona Helmsley as a demanding boss who exacted royal treatment for her guests from bellhops, clerks and waiters. But during the past months, jurors at Lewis Helmsley's coroner and tax evasion trial in Manhattan's Federal Court have heard a completely different version of the Queen's demands. According to federal prosecutors, the yacht-like 66-year-old business matriarch exacted lookalikes from hotel contractors and suppliers, and then embezzled \$2 million worth of federal taxes to pay for her vacations and luxuries at the Helmsley's 28-room mansion in Connecticut. In testimony, witnesses have denounced Helmsley as suspicious, hot-tempered and abusive. In an unusual step, even one of her own lawyers, Gerald A. Butler, characterized her as occasionally rude and abusive.



Helmsley: reputation for abrasiveness

According to federal prosecutor James R. DeVita, Helmsley—the daughter of a Brooklyn, N.Y., father—and her husband, Harry R. Helmsley, drew millions away from their \$5-billion hotel and real estate empire to pay for the renovations at their Danvers Hall home. Harry, a self-made real estate billionaire who built the hotel empire and once even hosted millionaires at his home, died in 1981 and was judged mentally unfit to stand trial after he was ruled mentally incompetent because of dementia in his memory and his ability to reason. According to DeVita, Leona Helmsley illegally charged to her hotel electrical fixtures landscaping work and even the removal of customary waste from the mansion's swimming pool.

In addition, the prosecution claims that Helmsley forced contractors, suppliers and hotel employees to submit inflated invoices to account for huge amounts of money spent on the mansion. Witnesses described how personal luxuries, ranging from \$200,000 worth of pale diamonds to cosmetics worth only a few dollars, were charged to Helmsley hotels and real estate companies. Employees who worked for the Helmsleys at Danvers Hall testified that they were paid by check from the Helmsley's Harry Hotel in Cleveland, and that food and household supplies for the country estate arrived from the Helmsley's Park Lane Hotel in Manchester. In his testimony, Edward Kinner, an accountant who worked for the Helmsleys, told the court that Leona Helmsley, who paid herself a \$1.5-million-a-year consult-

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## JUSTICE

ing for an addition to her grand relay as president of the hotel chain, regularly visited the party club at the Park Lane for \$300 bills.

As well, Kerner said that Frank J. Tarro, Helmsley's former chief financial officer—and now co-defendant—had designed the Helmsley empire's bookkeeping system to disguise digital personal withdrawals from the couple. Kerner said that, at one point, Tarro told him, "The only system we have around here is the Helmsley-theft-the-government system." On another occasion, according to Bisschoff's diary, a former bookkeeper at Dunesides told, Lucas Helmsley allegedly told her, "We don't pay taxes. The little people pay taxes."

In outsmarting a defense for their client, Helmsley's lawyers have tried to turn her reputation for shrewdness to their advantage in a strategy that some New York attorneys have dubbed "the witch defense." In court, Helmsley has been obliged to listen to unflattering descriptions of herself that ranged from "money-grubbing shrew" to a denunciation of her as "a royal pain." In a move that surprised legal observers, Feller himself acknowledged that his client had obstructive qualities, but added, "I don't believe Mrs. Helmsley is charged in the indictment with being a tough bitch." Feller argued that, in order to avoid dealing with their cynical employees, some of Helmsley's employees falsified invoices, approved payments without proper documentation and may have tried to have



The Helmsleys: extortion and tax evasion charges

free problems sent to Davidson Hall.

Meanwhile, prosecution witnesses have repeatedly told the court about tactics that Helmsley allegedly used to manipulate hotel suppliers, who had to provide her with televisions and other gifts as a condition for

winning orders from the Park Lane and other hotels. Milton Weisler, a former Helmsley executive, told of an occasion in 1984 in which Tarro held up envelopes he had received from a hotel supplier, saying, "This is cash. This is what Mrs. Helmsley wants." For their part, Helmsley's lawyers indicated during pretrial hearings that they would try to blame the extortion attempts on Tarro. During pretrial sessions, Judge John M. Walker declared that the Helmsleys were paying the legal bills for Tarro and no other co-defendant in the case—and warned that the lawyers could face sanctions if evidence of the Helmsleys tried to implicate their former employees in criminal actions. The complex trial, with its atmosphere of greed and deceit, is expected to become more poisonous if Lucas Helmsley decides to testify and try to defend herself against the charges that could, if she is found guilty, send the well-styled "Queen" to prison for up to 20 years.

LAUREY BLACK is New York City

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*Patric: the new channel reached four million homes and won positive reviews*

## TELEVISION

# Growing pains

*NewsWorld's debut is shaky but promising*

Satellite 36 is a small, cramped control room tucked away, seemingly as an afterthought, on the fourth floor of Toronto's main CBC TV building. It is an oddly looking news centre for the network's boldest venture. Michael Harris was in a peculiar mood when he arrived there at 4 a.m. last Monday, two hours before the network's first 24-hour news channel went on the air. Trying to cut the tension, Harris, the deputy head of NewsWorld, jokingly told his colleagues that content was the least of his worries—"I will be happy if we have sushi and rice." His smile faded soon after the 4 a.m. surprise, however, as glitzier after glitzier dashed across the TV screens: a sports fishermen shows during a story on Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze; a Toronto Blue Jays home run appearing while sportscaster George Borge described a New York Mets home run; Canada Line anchor Jesse Peters mistaking a Lollapalooza spokesman for his boss. Harris left the studio at 1:00 p.m. that night, sick to his stomach. "You can count the scores on my only," he said, but he cheered up the next day, adding, "While I've never seen so many glitches, I've never seen so much live programming either."

The mistakes were expected. As NewsWorld head James Donaghy pointed out before the debut, a network that streams 24 hours of live broadcasting (the other six hours are taken up with taped repeats) across six time zones with a

shoestring budget of \$20 million and a skeleton staff of 187—most of whom were new to TV—is bound to have "hiccups, warts, bugs." Some problems were beyond the channel's direct control. Vancouver viewers missed the first two hours of NewsWorld because of a computer error at Rogers Cable TV-Vancouver. Helene Culiverson told pulled the plug after six hours with a message saying "Carriage of CBC NewsWorld had been delayed pending successful contractual negotiations." Because of rate disputes, some cable companies did not carry the channel at parts of New Scotia, Alberta and Quebec. Still, Donaghy called the first day's broadcast "a triumph, the beginning of the rest of our life."

In fact, NewsWorld reached its target of five million households across the nation, and the actual reviews were, on the whole, favorable. Tony Atherton, TV critic for The Ottawa Citizen, commented that the network "slipped, tripped and fumbled" its way through its first broadcast day but "still managed to land on its feet." Most critics applauded the Canadian flavor of the newscasts, a contrast to the more stereotypical approach of the Cable News Network (CNN)—also available on many cable systems. And they praised NewsWorld's decentralized format, with segments broadcast in turn from Halifax, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Calgary, and only one hour of programming daily from Toronto. Bob Blakey of The Calgary Herald said

of Halifax, but NewsWorld was outmatched by Atlanta-based CNN in keeping up with developments. On the evening of Day 1, an international business executive's anticipation of responses from President George Bush and the National Security Council, NewsWorld broadcast a 30-minute report on the annual Buffalo Days Festival in Regina.

Harris maintains that it is unfair to compare NewsWorld with CNN. The U.S. service has a budget 30 times larger than NewsWorld's, a worldwide staff of 1,600, and a nine-year head start. "When an American hostage gets held in Lebanon we are always going to get beaten by the U.S. networks," he said. Arlene Dossik said, "We are not CNN—if we were, there wouldn't be any reason for us to be here—and we are not competing for CNN's audience. We were at the Supreme Court [for the Chastity Daigle abortion appeal]; they were not. We have a Canadian perspective, a Canadian agenda. It falls long with us, a year from now they won't be able to live without us."

Still, the question of competition remains. NewsWorld's survival hinges on advertisers, who have purchased more than two-thirds of the time available in the first year, and on a package of as much as \$4.5 cents a minute, which will be included in the bill of all customers of the cable companies that carry NewsWorld, beginning in September. More than a quarter of those customers—about 2.3 million households—already subscribe to CNN as an optional, extra-cost service. The added charge for NewsWorld will be compulsory, but the actual number of viewers will determine the advertisers' and cable companies' commitment to the network. Some local operators, including Cable Regina, are offering a month's free trial of NewsWorld, and will pull viewers as whether they want to keep the channel. Harris said: "The news service that never goes off the air must now assure that viewers stay tuned."

DOLGER JENSEN

that it was refreshing to receive news directly from the region, "but in regard to national news presented by someone in Toronto." Just when The Toronto Star's Greg Quill, who covered NewsWorld's international coverage, landed Calgary-based This Country, a slicker sweep of local news and music in the province.

But while NewsWorld was high marks for its Canadian perspective and its domestic focus, it fumbled badly on the tag-along of its first day: the claim by pro-human terrorists in Beirut that they had just executed an American hostage, Lt.-Col. William Higgins. It was the last story on the morning newscast out





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## FILMS

# A family circus

Exploring the pitfalls of parenthood

PARENTHOOD

Directed by Ron Howard

**T**he opening sequence of  *Parenthood* is an accurate portrait of a father taking his kids to a baseball game, also some money to his wife and daughter. Gil, the child, tells the father that every year on his birthday his father takes him to a ball game and then abandons him. When the boy goes in to give an articulate and sophisticated explanation for his father's behavior, the father says that he does not want his kid Gil to be like him. "I'm 38. This is a memory of when I was a kid." He then declares that the father is not an "angel" of all the people who were good to watch over him at ball games. The camera zooms in on the face of the bewildered, intelligent, when-better-calling-in Steve Martin as the grown-up Gil Buckman, standing on the ball game with his wife, Karen (Mary McCormack), and their three young children. As in his earlier films  *Splash* and  *Cocoon*, director Ron Howard often displays a deft hand with gentle, quirky comedy. But on the whole,  *Parenthood* is too sentimental. Making its mild portrayal of the joys and sorrows of child-rearing with sentimental pangs.

The movie deals not only with Gil and his nuclear family but the entire Buckman clan, including Gil's father (Jason Robards) and two sisters, Helma (Dianne Wiest) and Susan (Barbra Streisand), both of whom also have children. And all those parents and offspring, hell is breaking loose in a variety of ways. Gil, a devoted father, is devastated to learn that his eight-year-old son is having emotional problems and requires therapy. Helma, his devoted older sister, has teenage-age children, a rebellious active daughter (Michelle Pfeiffer) and a million son who has installed a padlock on his bedroom door. Susan, Gil's younger sister, is having marital problems because her husband, Nathan (Rick Moranis), is upset on giving their daughter a last-track education, making her read Kafka and learn chemistry at the tender age of 13. And, to top up this charming stew of family angst, Gil's selfish younger brother, Larry (Tom Hanks), turns up in the doorway after a long absence—with a small black son named Cole.

The best thing about  *Parenthood* is Steve Martin's portrayal of Gil, the only member of the family who gets full treatment as a character. Apart from one wildly funny scene in which he stands in for the ballgame-crazy cowboy who was supposed to show up at his son's birthday party, Martin gives a natural and effective



Martin: devoted father—and cowboy

performance as a responsible, worried father who loves that his best simply is not enough. "When your kid is born, he can still be perfect, you know? I made my mistakes, yet," Gil muses. "And then they grow up to be like me." Pfeiffer, 17, also gives an extraordinary performance. With her glowing, intelligent face and quarter-life mood changes, she is perfectly cast as a rebellious child-woman.

But the movie, like the writer in the opening scene, is really an apologia, and an uneasy one at that. The screenplay portrayed by Morosini is such a broad caricature that he belongs to another genre entirely. And, in an apparent effort to please everyone in the audience,  *Parenthood* veers awkwardly between sentimentally larded moments and when Steve Martin reaches too far for laughs, snorting at one point to a crowd vocal just enough to make a little more of the movie.

The real problem with the movie is not that it pulls its punches but that it tries to lead for too long; by necessity, most of the plot lines splashed together in its two-hour runtime superficial treatment. In the end, the bleak pairing that makes  *Parenthood* so easy to work with is a cute, childish and unconvincing excuse—more like baby-sitting than the real thing.

PAMELA YOUNG

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Hirsch: 'He regarded drama as essential to the survival of the human spirit'

## OBITUARY

# Theatre of passion

John Hirsch gave heart and soul to the stage

In the late 1980s, theatre director David Williams, then based in London, England, received a letter from a stranger named John Hirsch. Hirsch was writing him to Winnipeg to direct four productions at the Manitoba Theatre Centre, where he was artistic director. The letter, Hirsch recalls, was "full of glowing details and personal comments about—a perfect reflection of John himself. He told me what a heavy coat, what a dark coat—all that stood in with the big things." Those "big things," says Williams, were Hirsch's passionate views on the importance of theatre in community life. Hirsch demonstrated that commitment often over the next three decades—until he died in Toronto last week of cryptosporidiosis, a complication resulting from AIDS, at 59. Theatre communities in Canada and the United States mourned the loss of a visionary. Sam Williams, who then fell asleep on the couch of the Ryerson Theatre Festival: "He regarded drama as essential to the survival of the human spirit. He had a religious belief in the power of community."

Perhaps best known for his tenure as artistic director of the Stratford Festival between 1981 and 1985, Hirsch assumed professorships from New York to Tel Aviv. His many accolades include an Oscar Award for directing *Art of the Brocade* at New York City's Chelsea Theatre and the 1975 Los Angeles Drama Critics Circle Award for directing *The Golem* at the city's Mark Taper Theatre. Hirsch attributed his artistry in part to his chaotic upbringing. Born in Seattle, Hawaii, in 1930, he survived as a Jew in wartime Europe while his parents and brother perished at the

hands of the Nazis. In 1947, Hirsch emigrated to Winnipeg. Later, he attended the University of Manitoba, then co-founded the Manitoba Theatre Centre. Maclean's drama critic John Burt Foster said that Hirsch had a huge impact on the development of regional theatre. Added Bennett: "Winnipeg was nowhere theatrically at that time. But he said, 'We can do it, we can make our own theatre here.'"

Hirsch also encouraged that vision when he worked as head of television drama for the CBC from 1974 to 1978. He was responsible for such definitively Canadian programs as *King of Kensington*, *Thru*, and *1982*, which was Hirsch's artistic director of the troubled *Stratford Festival*. While he did not succumb to financial woes, he revitalized the theatre by establishing The Young Company and by sharing artistic control with guest directors.

Mertha Harty, artistic director of The Grand Theatre in London, Ont., worked as actor with Hirsch several times at Stratford and in other theatres. Her most vivid memory of him, she said, is playing under his direction in Bertolt Brecht's *Mother Courage* at the Manitoba Theatre Centre in the mid-1940s. "He brought with him from therapy all of that European ancestry, his sense of history, and he showed things we could never have known otherwise," she recalled. "It was an aerobic, vital piece of theatre—and it was John at his best." And so his colleagues' tributes continued last week, it was clear that Canada's artistic community would remember Hirsch for the "big things."

DAVID THURGOOD

## BOOKS

# Double vision

Paul Theroux describes a split personality

## MY SECRET HISTORY

By Paul Theroux  
(Doubt Sales: \$21.95, ISBN 95)

For almost 20 years, American author Paul Theroux has written novel after novel (*The Great Railway Bazaar*, *Running the Iron Horse*) with the acuity of a novelist, and fiction (*Joseph Levine*, *The Mosquito Coast*) with the verve of a

and giving the experience order I gained a perspective and discovered my place in it."

The theme of *My Secret History* precisely that quest for order, perspective and sense of one's own identity. The plot follows Parent as he evolves from adolescent artist lay in the experience (Boston of 1956) to successful, globe-trotting writer in 1964. That journey marks much of Boston-born Theroux's own career. At one time and told, the novel is divided into six parts, each a kind of confessional story dealing with a major stage in Parent's double life—the public and the private one. The latter is called his "secret life" because it consists of two personalities as inseparable as left and right: a shy, sensitive, and an equally shy, flapping desire to be a writer.

In the section titled "After Bess," Andy Parent emerges as a sexually charged, 35-year-old Boston Catholic torn between an early love for girls and a hesitancy yearning to become a priest. "Whole Smoke" contains Parent's sexual and literary education when, at college, he meets an enigmatic woman with a holed and wealthy Armenian housewife and a sexually aggressive fellow student. But the story that begins as a humorous recount of an explosive—yet platonic—affair ("Mrs. Macaulay was quietly serious and unshaking her lips in the most beautiful, knowing manner") ends peacefully with the college girl's back, necessary report of her lack of sexual attraction.

In "Adrian Glick," Parent is a travel writer. The result has often been a tragicomic juxtaposition of Western and Third World cultures, as well as a scorching indictment of the malaise of contemporary civilization. Theroux portrays these conflicts with deft brushstrokes of ironic clarity and serene self-awareness. In the process, he brings to life a large cast of characters in settings that range from the familiar (London and Boston) to the exotic (Mali and Ghana). *My Secret History*, Theroux's latest novel, is a case in point. The profile 35-year-old author's 300-page manuscript and novel writing. And its underlying purpose is best expressed by narrator Andy Parent, who he recounts, "I'm writing well

Everything" depicts a deepening into as Parent—now a father and a successful author with homes in London and Cape Cod—is forced to choose between an increasingly demanding double life and one that will curtail his freedom but promises to make him whole.

*My Secret History* is full of lyrical detail (the "Makab" is "quick and primly and so delicate it was like a snail") and of harsh political truths (an African colleague, introduced by the prospect of independence for his country, turns on Parent indignantly and says, "I am not your brother... I do not co-exist with these girls wearing tight dresses and wearing their hair"). The book is also enlivened by the quirky minutiae of its characters and of their own secret lives.

The novel's unmistakably pre-linguistic sensibility is less appealing. At one point the gliding Parent hypocritically rages at his wife's loss, level of civility during one of his lengthy trips away from home. During his marriage, Parent is constantly troubled by an almost morbid desire to return to his native land, even with his resented knowledge that such a paradise of unbridled sexual gratification is irretrievably lost.

In the end, Parent has to choose between his English wife, Jenny, and his American mistress, whose name, significantly, is Edith. His statement to his wife—"I have never felt like you"—seems like a charmed, take-up late move in her direction. And that just about sums up both Parent and *My Secret History*—playful, serious and a little bit audacious.

MORTON BITT

## MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

### FICTION

- 1 The Razor Pines, in *Corelli* (2)
- 2 A Prayer for Owen Meany, *Amos* (3)
- 3 The Negotiator, *Freight* (3)
- 4 The Damned Thing, *Edgall* (5)
- 5 See, *See* (1)
- 6 The Seeds of Time, *Reid* (7)
- 7 A Time in the South (3)
- 8 Capital Crimes, *Sanders* (8)
- 9 The Same Game, *Winkler* (10)
- 10 The Temple of My Fathers, *Wilder* (11)

### NONFICTION

- 1 A Woman Named John, *Memore* (1)
- 2 A Brief History of Time, *Hawking* (2)
- 3 Going With, *MacLure* (3)
- 4 Love and Marriage, *Cole* (4)
- 5 MacLure, *MacLure* (5)
- 6 Stress for Success, *Winkler* (6)
- 7 Medals, *Miller* and *Miller* (7)
- 8 Mourning in America, *Freight* (8)
- 9 The Body With Dances, *Winkler* (9)
- 10 The Most Beautiful House in the World, *Winkler* (10)

11 *Prisoners* had won

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Theroux: a searching analysis of modern malaise

a travel writer. The result has often been a tragicomic juxtaposition of Western and Third World cultures, as well as a scorching indictment of the malaise of contemporary civilization. Theroux portrays these conflicts with deft brushstrokes of ironic clarity and serene self-awareness. In the process, he brings to life a large cast of characters in settings that range from the familiar (London and Boston) to the exotic (Mali and Ghana). *My Secret History*, Theroux's latest novel, is a case in point. The profile 35-year-old author's 300-page manuscript and novel writing. And its underlying purpose is best expressed by narrator Andy Parent, who he recounts, "I'm writing well



# A confused agenda for selling the country

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

There is a very confused and confusing country. That is understandable, since it is a mere babe among nations, at just 132 years a crotchety pup among mature and jaded giants. Still, what goes on here is puzzling not only to outsiders but also to many of its own citizens. It is a schizophrenic land, not really knowing what it wants. Newly aware (or born in the day) of its foreign age, the much-revealed (and partly so) Canadian Pacific, a corporation that even a mother could love.

There has been a forking frenzy on Bay Street among those frenetic capitalist pigs in the tobacco rooms about CP-owned stock. Some 15 million shares were traded in less than a week, shooting the stock price up 38 per cent from its 20-back range as everyone tried to make money from the possibility that a rat from offshore was spotted. The usual suspects were suspected, namely notorious Wall Street rascals Carl Icahn and T. Boone Pickens, but the speculation seemed to be a previously unknown British outfit called *Thorn*, which operators in sudden tobacco raids and then selling off all the assets of the targeted victim.

There were all the instantaneous signals about the dangers of a foreign (i.e., third-country) owning our stock. CP, which has made almost as much money from its ribbon of steel as Petro-Canada, has made nothing at all. The professional speculators, such as The Toronto Star, warned daily that the corporation that bowed the nation together with rail could no longer be allowed to fall into foreign hands than the RCMP missed code.

Now this is rather ludicrous, since the "foreign" threat this time was not *Thorn* but *Brits*. Just weeks previously, those of us with quaky stomachs had to endure, yet again, the goony and narcissistic prime ministers of the second wave of naive naive royals.

In the best days of summer, when there is nothing else to report, Canadian newspapers are filled with fringe-like denunciations of one version or another of the side-revealed cancer royal who are shipped to the steadily decreas-



ing portions of the domains that are not bound with the nation. This time it was Pat Forgie, with her gothic husband, the automobile farmer Randy Andy, and his system of the great green in early the showbiz details of who went what and how many billions cursed and bawled over bequests.

The show royal, now an accurately accurate yawn over the endless repetition of shaking the perches of addresser's wives as white shows as much as do the different ancient newspaper readers who feel the pain being downed further and further back in the paper. Even the Fleet Street can pick following there couldn't unearth a single good word mentioning the other another country in the world that still has so on currency the face of someone who lives for off screen an once? Now here I.

The point is that this country is going to have to make up its mind. Why is it claimed that

Hanson is a "foreigner" threat to the very fibre of the nation when Pat Forgie and Randy Andy are regarded as close family worthy of opening a hospital in every hospital where their presence is regarded as a major event? Why are we so suddenly so very and patriotic over Canadian Pacific when we are so hypocritical over the supposed importance of the cancer royal?

The Canadian Pacific Railway, as every schoolchild knows, is the classic definition of robber baron. Given 35 million acres of the most valuable land in Canada in return for the ribbon of steel, it is not only the most powerful of the great of most of the others from Vancouver on east, where its railroads dominated The Chinese never entered a university, never established a museum, has never ploughed anything back into the community with scholarships, awards, galleries or theatre grants. The competition with such American fortunes as Ford or Carnegie or Rockefeller is laughable. The CP was a greedy pig, not a greedy pig, not a greedy pig.

Send our lovely, corporate-loving government in Ottawa has put Canada up for sale thanks to the free trade with our charming neighbours to the south, the inevitable has happened. Done Providence has been swallowed by Amazon. Consolidated-Bathurst, the Montreal forest products outfit, has been gobbled by Chicago's Stone Container. Cury Paperboards is now sought by New York's Amstar Inc., whose chairman Alan Dorn has said, "If someone wants your good-market score than you do, you'll sell, and so would I." Wonderful chap.

Or would sell a grand-mother tomorrow, without a seconded glance. It has already shelled off CP Air—and Vancouver still has not forgiven that. It's got rid of the huge Comcon mining another and on steel business. Would it sell off such Canadian assets as the Brierley Springs Hotel and the Children's Promise in Quebec City and the Royal York, the sub of what the Toronto stands for? Of course it would! Even to "foreigners" who live in Britain.

This country, as mentioned, is confused. The government in Ottawa, trying to sit back like a cocker spaniel on the coast with its legs in the air in relations with the United States, has no concept of what the country is really about—while it insists on the face of the link with the royal. Now it is getting what it deserves—a hostile takeover threat from another corporate gully from the "foreign" Britain that every summer ships its blue-blooded playboys, who have no connection at all with ordinary Canadians who regard the whole thing as a tiresome bore.

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